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LAST EDITION

WAR OPPONENTS ANTAGONISTIC TO UNITED STATES

Treason Seen by Elihu Root in
Spoken and Written Argu-
ments—Effective Service for
Germany Found in Disloyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Elihu Root and Samuel Gompers, sharply defining treason and patriotism, together with the inevitable causes for the United States entrance into the war, saw the loyalty of Chicago vindicated, if it needed vindication, at a great mass meeting arranged for the people.

The eastern speakers and the rank and file of Chicago were brought together in the historic coliseum last night by the National Security League as a direct sequence of the Peoples Council meeting here and Mayor William Hale Thompson's defiance of the Governor's orders in giving the pacifists shelter. The scene of many a national political convention was once more crowded to the last seat, and time and again the great audience rose to applaud. Mr. Root was frequently interrupted by cheering while pointing out that those men in this country blocking the nation in the war are rendering cash aid to Germany and are traitors to the United States.

Mr. Root said, in part: "The declaration of war between the United States and Germany completely changed the relations of all the inhabitants of the country to the subject of peace and war."

"Before the declaration everybody had a right to discuss whether the United States should carry on war against Germany. But the question of peace or war has now been decided by the President and Congress, not suddenly or rashly, but advisedly, after a long delay and discussion, and paid under provocation, after repeated diplomatic warnings to Germany, known to the whole world."

"When such a decision has been made, the duties—and therefore the rights—of all the people of the country immediately change. It becomes their duty to stop discussion upon the question decided, and to act, to proceed immediately to do everything in their power to enable the Government of their country to succeed in the war upon which the country has entered."

"A nation which declares war and goes on discussing whether it ought to have declared war or not, is important. A democracy which cannot accept its own decisions, made in accordance with its own laws, but must keep on endlessly discussing the question already decided, has failed in the fundamental requirement of self-government, and if the decision is to make war, the failure to exhibit capacity for self-government by action will inevitably result in the loss of the right of self-government."

"But after the decision in favor of war, the country has ranged itself, and the only issue left for the individual citizen is whether he is for or against his country. From that time on arguments against the war in which the country is engaged are enemy arguments. Their spirit is the spirit of rebellion against the Government and laws of the United States."

"The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war now, and against everything that is being done to carry on the war, are rendering more effective service to Germany than they could render in the field."

"The purpose or effect of what they are doing is so plain that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of them are at heart traitors to the United States and willfully seeking to bring about the triumph of Germany and the humiliation and defeat of their own country."

"The same principles apply to the decisions of numerous questions which arise in carrying on the war. Any attempt to discourage volunteering or to oppose conscription is an attempt to hinder and embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war and to help Germany by preventing our Government from raising armies to fight against her."

"Somebody has to decide where armies are to fight. The power to make that decision and the duty to make it rest, under the Constitution, with the President as Commander-in-Chief. Anybody who seeks to stop the execution of the order sending troops to France and Belgium is simply trying to prevent the American Government from carrying on the war successfully. He is aiding the enemies of his country; and if he understands what he is doing, he is a traitor at heart."

"It is beyond doubt that many of the professed pacifists, the opponents of the war after the war has entered upon, the men who are trying to stir up resistance to the draft, the men who are inciting strikes in the particular branches of production which are necessary for the supply of arms and munitions of war, are intentionally seeking to aid Germany and defeat the United States. As time goes on and the character of these acts becomes more clearly manifest, all who continue to associate with them must come under the same condemnation as traitors to their country."

"There are doubtless some who do not understand what this struggle really is. Some who were born here resent interference with their comfort"

GERMAN RUMORS PEACE OFFERS FROM ENGLAND

Berlin Deutsche Zeitung Believes
Kaiser's Conferences in Berlin
Are Connected With Them

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Rumors of an English peace offer are appearing in the German press generally, and the Berlin Deutsche Zeitung expresses the belief that the Kaiser's conferences with the Chancellor and other statesmen are connected with the same. It, therefore, notes with satisfaction the Crown Prince's presence in Berlin, expressing the hope that as Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg retired from the Chancellorship on the occasion of the Prince's last visit, Germany "may be again preserved from disaster today." The Vorwaerts notes in this connection that Dr. Michaelis expressed a hope for peace this year when addressing a crowd on leaving Stuttgart, but professes himself skeptical concerning the present rumors, as it observes there are no indications from the enemy's side justifying such optimism.

Germany's Motive
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Regarding the official denial which has

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The political situation in Russia is increasingly hard to understand, and on the political situation depends the situation in which the army will find itself. It was because of this, apparently, that General Korniloff rebelled, with the intention of securing the position of the army by securing some medium of stability at the Government. Two days ago it was pointed out, in this paper, that the press statements issued by Mr. Kerensky represented only the statements of the Government, as nobody else was in a position to control the cable service. It was also pointed out that General Korniloff could not be said to have been absolutely accounted for, inasmuch as some army communiques were still issued in his name. Since then General Korniloff's position seems to have become hopeless, but at the same time, still surrounded by a few loyal regiments he refuses, on Mr. Kerensky's showing, unconditional surrender.

At the same time if the reports coming through from Petrograd are accurate, the very conditions against which General Korniloff took up arms have broken out with renewed violence, and the position of Mr. Kerensky himself is endangered. In such circumstances it is absolutely impossible to say what will happen. Indeed, either Mr. Kerensky must establish his position definitely, or General Korniloff or some other military dictator may yet obtain the upper hand. So long as these disturbances continue at the base, it is ridiculous to suppose that any efficiency can be hoped for in the army at the front.

Whilst, however, the enormous Russian army remains paralyzed, the Italians have apparently finally gained possession of Monte San Gabriele, which commands the connections between the Julian and Carso fronts of the Austrians. The struggle for this important position has been a terrible one, the Austrians apparently not considering any losses too heavy in order to hold it, and the Italians realizing that its possession was absolutely essential to the advance upon Trieste. It has now apparently finally passed into the hands of the Italians, with the effect that General

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COAL TO CANADA TO BE CUT DOWN

Fuel Administrator Finds That
Northwestern States Are Not
Getting a Fair Share of the
Lake Port Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield on Friday requested the Export Administrative Board to allow no coal to be exported from the United States without specific licenses, and further that the board authorize no such licenses before notifying him of the application. This step was taken by the Fuel Administrator in order that he might keep in close touch with both the quantity and the destination of coal exports.

The action is specifically for the purpose of protecting the Northwest part of the United States, which has been complaining that it has not been receiving its fair share of the coal sent to lake ports. An investigation by the Fuel Administration substantiated this complaint. It was found that plenty of coal was reaching the lake ports, but it was not getting through to the Northwest. In the period between Aug. 24 and Sept. 6, out of a total of 1,755,812 tons, 530,973 tons, or 30.2 per cent, had been shipped into Canada. This is far in excess of the proportion of Canadian exports by lake boats in normal times. The Fuel Administration does not intend to cut off Canadian exports, but with this supervision it will be able to equalize the distribution of coal and see that the Northwest and Canada both get their fair shares.

Philadelphia Coal High

Fuel Administrator Advises Consumers Not to Purchase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The local dealers have forced the price of coal far in advance of any schedule in effect here at any time except during the winter of the big strike, and pea coal, which sold last fall at prices varying from \$5.25 to \$5.75 a ton, is now listed by the big controlling company, which practically regulates prices at \$8 a ton.

No relief is, apparently, in sight from the report of the Federal Trade Commission, which was made public on Wednesday. It touches on prices in a vague sort of way, the only encouraging feature being that it can find no basis for the statements that there is a shortage of coal. This is the commission which made it possible for operators to tack on a dollar to the price of pea coal at the mines, an arbitrary action of which the owners availed themselves immediately. The report announces that while coal prices were high during the months of April, May and June, retail dealers in this city received 56.38 per cent more coal in those months than they did in the corresponding months of the year before.

While no suggestion of definite fixing of prices is mentioned, the report makes it clear that the commissioners consider a \$2 a fair margin for dealers over the cost at the mines. Even this is in excess of former opinions expressed by the Newton company which fixed a lower amount as a fair margin for winter months. The cost of freighting a ton of pea coal from the mines to this city is \$1.25. On the basis of \$8 coal, this gives the retailers a margin of \$2.75 on which to work. Pea coal is the size used in about 65 per cent of the homes of Philadelphia. The commissioners made absolutely no specific mention of pea coal, although in the agreement they reached with the operators they allowed a \$1 advance in the price at the mines.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & (Continued on page two, column six)

BRITISH DENIAL OF ANY PEACE OFFER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement pronounces that any intimation that the British Government has made a peace offer is entirely devoid of foundation.

PARTICULARS OF CRISIS IN RUSSIA

Settlement of Korniloff Movement
Said to Continue—Only Gov-
ernment Side of Situation Al-
lowed to Come Over Wires

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The situation in Russia is still anything but clearly defined. No message, it appears, has been received direct from Korniloff for some time, all news being controlled by the Provisional Government under Mr. Kerensky, with the result that it is difficult to form a clear opinion exactly as to how the situation is developing. Reports as to General Korniloff's position are somewhat conflicting. On the one hand, it is stated he has consented to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, whilst on the other hand General Korniloff is stated still to be at his headquarters.

Further reports state that Mr. Kerensky has ordered the Colonel Korotkov, with his mixed detachment of revolutionary troops based on Orsha, Smolensk and Vitebsk, to march on Moshel and reinforce that portion of the garrison still loyal to the Provisional Government and arrest General Korniloff, Lukhinsky and others implicated.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—In a semi-official statement issued this morning it is stated that the settlement of the Korniloff movement, if it takes place, a deputation having been received by Mr. Kerensky and General Alexieff from the "Savage Division," whose commander made a declaration of fidelity to the Provisional Government by all the regiments composing the division. This division was regarded as General Korniloff's main support. The statement also reports the receipt by Mr. Kerensky of a telegram from the Baltic fleet conveying the support of the Government and repeating their demand for the punishment of General Korniloff and his supporters.

The statement further indicates the removal of General Kaledin, the Cossack leader, from his command, who, it is stated, endeavored to establish a dictatorship in Southern Russia and formally charges him with military insubordination. According to the latest information, the statement says, General Kaledin was arrested near Rostoff.

General Kriloff, who commanded General Korniloff's forces and who arrived in Petrograd yesterday after ordering his troops to surrender and submit to the Government, was received by Mr. Kerensky, General Kriloff afterwards went home and shot himself.

Thursday—The situation has not become any less complex through the Don Cossacks seceding from the army. General Kaledin, hetman of the Cossacks, is said to be concentrating his supporters in the Don region and at Rostoff and to have arrested the local Soviet council. The commandant of the Moscow military district, General Verkhovsky, has telegraphed the Cossack leader expressing uncertainty as to what interpretation he should place upon the action of the Cossacks. In leaving the army at the front and concentrating in the Don region at a moment when the enemy is threatening the Fatherland.

If, says the telegram, a Cossack war on Russia is intended, the Cossacks are warned that as General Korniloff's adventure has been condemned by the whole Russian Army, the appearance of the Cossacks in the Moscow district without his, General Verkhovsky's, authorization, such a movement would be considered in the light of a revolt, and the supporters' immediate destruction would be ordered with sufficient forces, which the Cossacks know him to possess. The telegram concludes by expressing the expectation that a reply will dissipate the commandant's doubts.

In the opinion of Mr. Nekrasoff the Cossack rising is not important or likely to be successful and should quickly be overcome. Mr. Nekrasoff is giving up his post as having no party to back him and being a business member of the Cabinet, says he lacks sufficient strength to make it expedient to remain.

Mr. Pietchekhonoff, the Food Minister, is also withdrawing from the Ministry, and Mr. Tchernoff, the Agricultural Minister, is giving place to Mr. Avksentieff, whose portfolio as Minister of Interior will be placed in the hands of Mr. Kischkin, a Constitutional Democrat.

Mr. Yourepleff, Minister of Ways and Communications, states that certain orders given him by Mr. Kerensky with regard to General Korniloff were impossible of execution so that his resignation became inevitable. Mr. Nekrasoff is reported to have said the basis upon which General Alexieff had agreed to become chief of staff was unknown to him except that he understood

(Continued on page two, column seven)

GERMANY AND BRITAIN IN 1908

Famous "Tweedmouth Corre-
spondence" Shows How Kai-
ser Tried to Influence British
Minister in German Interest

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Those who were familiar with the feeling in England towards Germany, some 10 years ago, that is, during the years 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, will probably recognize it as one of the characteristics of public opinion that there existed everywhere during these years a strong desire to get a correct view of Germany's attitude. There was a distinct willingness to welcome almost anything which tended to show that Germany was not actuated by all the aggressive designs her policy and the occasional utterances of her Emperor seemed to indicate, whilst, in many quarters, there was an almost desperate regret when some special act or utterance of aggression turned all the water of distrust, once again, along the old water courses.

The British public, at that time, were living like all the rest of the world in an atmosphere of half-told stories. They knew nothing of the now notorious Kaiser-Tsar telegrams. They only saw the Kaiser making his famous speech to the Sultan's envoys at Tangier. They knew nothing of the Kaiser's "friendly warning" to the Tsar about the Japanese torpedo boats lying in wait for the Russian fleet in the mouth of the Humber. They only saw the Russian warships firing on defenseless Hull fishing boats in the North Sea.

That was in 1905, and then, in 1906, they knew but little of the wheels within wheels of the Algeiras Conference. They were very definitely conscious of the aggressive attitude of Germany at that conference, and of Austria-Hungary "a good second," but the hope superseded that, at any rate, the Moroccan question was settled. If Germany did nothing else all might yet be well.

It was about this time that the Kaiser began to make pronounced efforts to secure British favor. This did not, of course, represent any change of policy. There never has been any change in German policy in this regard. The British naval authorities were, however, peculiarly active about this time. The first British dreadnought had been launched. It was clearly seen, at once, that these ships would be the battleships of the future, and the Kiel Canal would have to be widened and deepened, and that would take time. British concern would have to be dissipated as much as possible, and everything would have to be done that could be done to lessen her ship-building activity. So in November, 1907, the Kaiser came to England. He was cordially received everywhere, made many friendly speeches, and spent several weeks at Highcliff Castle, a beautiful house overlooking the sea near Bournemouth. The British people, always generous, began to wonder if, after all, he could be "as black as he was painted," and many papers, formerly bitterly opposed to the German ruler, committed themselves to editorials in his praise. The Kaiser was probably never so much a persona grata with the British people as he was at the beginning of the year 1908. They were willing to let bygones, in the shape of Kruger telegrams and speeches at Tangier, be bygones, and to think only what was good of Germany and its ruler.

It was into this atmosphere of amity, good will and reconciliation that The Times military correspondent plunged his famous letter of March 6, 1908. (Continued on page two, column two)

Higher Standard for Boston Street Paving
Chicago Club Women Instrumental in Teaching Domestic Economy and English
Illinois Women Conduct State-Wide Educational Campaign
Children's Museum to Have Traveling Exhibits
Patents Granted in New England
Committee on Petroleum in California Urges Increase of Oil Production
The Real Estate Market
News of the Water Front

Coast Artillery Needs Men
Special effort is being made by Col. F. B. McCoy, in charge of the regular army recruiting station in Boston, to sign up men for the national guard coast artillery organizations in order to fill them to authorized strength.

All sorts of trades will be eligible for enlistment as engineers on general (Continued on page six, column two)

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ATTACK REPORTED OFF NANTUCKET

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A British freighter arrived here today with report that she had picked up wireless messages asserting that a submarine had been attacking a merchant steamer less than a hundred miles off Nantucket Island.

Officers on board the freighter declared the message they intercepted merely stated that the sending vessel was "being attacked by submarine shellfire." The international code distress signal was flashed constantly. Not all of the wireless call was decipherable.

Another British freight ship arriving today said warnings had been received by wireless that a submarine was in the western Atlantic Ocean. There have been numerous previous reports of visits of German submarines to this side of the Atlantic since the trip of the U-53 to Newport a year ago. All these reports, however, have turned out to be erroneous.

Naval authorities in Boston today received word that a ship reaching this port reported wireless "S. O. S." early yesterday morning from a ship giving her position as 65 miles off Nantucket lightship. Although the name of the ship is not known, the word "Abbey" was heard in the distress call.

Word received from the New York naval district was to the effect that the accuracy of the report was doubted.

U. S. FLAGS ON COMMON TORN

Army Recruiting Tent Entered in
Night and Emblems Flying
About Tent Are Maliciously
Mutilated and Fire Attempted

Two American flags floated over the United States Army Recruiting Station on the Common were badly mutilated by unknown parties some time during last night, and a third flag, the regular recruiting banner, suffered a like fate. Although the tent has been entered several times since the recent riot, in which the I. W. W. banners were torn down, this is the first instance where malicious parties have attacked the flag.

The largest flag of all at the front of the tent had been torn into three long shreds, and the blue field was missing altogether. Another flag, smaller in size at the rear of the tent, was rent in several places, as was the regular recruiting flag.

There were indications that the tent had been entered some time since it was closed up at 6 o'clock last night, for there were remnants of discarded clothing, and in one corner some newspapers were charred, showing that an attempt had been made to start a fire, which for some reason was extinguished.

The contents were more or less mixed up, and upon the whole, the quarters were in a confused state. Upon the first instance of the tent being entered during the night the police were notified to place under arrest anyone seen entering it during closed hours, but it is not known that arrests have been made.

All sorts of trades will be eligible for enlistment as engineers on general (Continued on page six, column two)

SWEDEN FAVORS SOCIALISTS IN LATEST RESULTS

Elections So Far Indicate That
the Conservatives Have Lost
a Total of 15 Seats, While the
Socialists Show a Gain of Five

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—The latest results of the Swedish elections show the Conservative losses now total 15 seats, while Socialists gain five.

Swedes Fear Reaction

Concern Felt Last Revelations Tighten
Food Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concern is felt in some circles here lest the revelations of duplicity on the part of Swedish diplomatic officials should react against the Swedish people themselves. It has been pointed out that the Swedish people and the Swedish Government are quite separate and distinct, and there is some concern lest the Swedish people, the vast majority of them innocent, suffer from a possible increased stringency of the food embargo that might follow the exposures.

This thought is expressed especially among the Swedish-Americans of the United States. These citizens, officials here say, are among the best of this country, and most of them have near relatives in Sweden who are to face the privations of this winter, and they are powerless to assist them.

On behalf of the State Department, it has been urged that the Government has had no intention to injure the people of Sweden in making public the letters and telegrams showing connivance with the enemy of this country. The main purpose is to show the villainy of Germany in making use of neutral diplomats to get information to Berlin.

It is recounted that German officials have played upon the vanity and cupidity of Swedish diplomats, and have promised rich rewards in the way of appointments after peace is declared. They have been told of a United Scandinavia, in which Sweden is to be first in importance, with Prussian rule over all, and of coming appointments and preferments that would follow faithful service to Germany at this time.

Only Sorry to Be Caught

Lord Robert Cecil Sees No Improvement in Junker Morals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor and other American press representatives, this evening, drew attention to an interesting side of the Swedish affair, in connection with the Luxburg telegrams. Lord Robert quoted from an article in the German semi-official organ, the Kolnische Zeitung, which, in commenting on the Luxburg affair, found the only cause of complaint from a German point of view, was the fact that the "sink without leaving a trace" policy had been allowed to leak out. There was much apparent concern over official carelessness, but any concern for human life, or for the involving of the Swedish Foreign Office in the affair was conspicuous by its absence.

The moral was, Lord Robert said, that the mind of official Germany had not altered or changed in the slightest degree from its pre-war conditions. Might was still right to the German junker, regardless of all human moralities, and it was just this condition of mind, Lord Robert continued, which influenced the sinking of a British schooner off the Cornish coast at the beginning of this week, when the sailors in the open ship's boat were shelled relentlessly by a German submarine.

The Germans imagine there is some military advantage in sinking without leaving any trace, and hence they subordinate everything, including peace, honor, and Christian morality, to that military ideal.

Lord Robert further indicated that it was this condition of the German mind which the Allies were fighting.

Sweden Changes Secretary

Official Given Leave of Absence to
Assist Minister of Justice

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement issued by the Swedish government, according to a message from the correspondent at Stockholm of the Central News Agency, says that O. A. H. Ewerloef, secretary of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been given leave of absence from the foreign office and has placed himself at the disposition of the Minister of Justice, with the object of assisting in the special investigations in connection with the Swedish-Argentine revelations.

M. Ewerloef, a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says, presumably was sacrificed because he was acting permanent secretary of the Foreign Office during the whole period in which the Luxburg telegrams were forwarded.



Pressing their advantage northeast of Gorizia, the Italians are now reported to have captured the crest of Monte San Gabriele

He served first under Foreign Secretary Wattenburg and then under Admiral Lichman and was responsible for the machinery used in the Foreign Office.

Telegram Still Suppressed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Luxburg telegrams have not yet been released for publication in Germany, but the Berliner Tageblatt expects their appearance shortly.

The Vorwaerts observes that it reserves judgment meanwhile, but expresses some satisfaction that by publishing the telegrams America has itself blocked its channel for information concerning Germany's foreign service, in the hope of estranging Sweden and Germany and securing the Argentine Republic as an ally.

The Vossische Zeitung holds that the disclosure will not have the same effect as the publication of Herr Zimmermann's telegrams to Mexico and contends that Count Luxburg's telegrams merely express the view of an individual German diplomatic representative without giving any hint of the German Government's intentions. Hence, it argues, the latter cannot take the responsibility for these opinions and only what the German Government itself says and does can be decisive.

Germans and Revelations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—German papers have now been allowed to publish the Luxburg dispatches and are following the line of treating the matter as a personal affair which does not affect the relations between the Argentine and the German governments.

Thus Herr George Bernhard of the Vossische Zeitung says the best course would be to let Count Luxburg himself "sink without trace" and the Vorwaerts declares no condemnation of his proceedings is sharp enough. As to the phrase "spurious verities," most German papers accept the interpretation generally placed on it and the Vorwaerts calls for a government statement that it has no intention of adopting the policy of "sinking without trace."

The Koelnische Zeitung, however, endeavors to find a harmless interpretation by observing that the expression does not mean that vessels are to be sunk with all on board, but in such a manner that military disadvantages are avoided and, for instance, that sinkings by submarine remain hidden to other vessels and the latter's commanders suppose they are caused by mine.

Meanwhile, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung denies the Entente's right to make capital out of intercepted telegrams, expressive merely of a minister's personal opinion and maintains their transmission was entirely consonant with Swedish neutrality.

Swedish Minister Away

Mr. Ekengren Says Cronholm Was Dismissed From Service

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—The Swedish Minister to the United States, W. A. F. Ekengren, has declined to comment upon the disclosure by the State Department that the Germans have been using the Swedish Legation in Mexico, as well as that in Argentina for the transportation of information to Berlin.

"Folke Cronholm, mentioned by the State Department," he said, "was dismissed from the service some time ago and I do not think he will ever return to it. But what happens in Mexico and what happens in Argentina concern those legations rather than ours at Washington."

"Two weeks ago I joined my family here for a complete rest. I expect to stay until the 1st of October. I have left matters entirely in the hands of Baron Akerhielm, the counselor of the Legation. I am out of touch altogether with affairs."

Luxburg Not Yet Gone

Argentina Awaits Reply From Berlin on His Dismissal

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine Foreign Minister has announced that Count Luxburg, the German Minister, has made no statement as to when he will leave Argentina. Also, he states that no reply has been received from Berlin regarding his expulsion.

The Chamber of Deputies has requested President Iriygoien to give it all the facts concerning the issuance of passports to Count Luxburg. In a debate in the Chamber on the Luxburg affair some of the speakers contended that Argentina should wait 48-hour ultimatum to Berlin. Others speakers criticized the courtesy of the President toward the expelled Minister, especially in assigning to him a military aide.

Cronholm Still Hiding

Von Eckhardt Said to Deny Any Relations With Him

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Former Swedish Charge Cronholm was still in hiding today, and German Minister von Eckhardt, who yesterday found the United States revelations "uninteresting," barred all interviewers.

El Pueblo, however, has printed an interview with the German envoy in which he denied writing any letter recommending a decoration for Cronholm. He said also, according to El Pueblo, that he was merely "acquainted with Cronholm," and added that he had "never had any relations with him."

CHANGE OF TIME IN ENGLAND
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—At 2 o'clock Monday morning, summer time ends, and the clocks will be put back one hour.

COMPOSITION OF FRENCH CABINET

Socialist Spokesman Says His Party Considers Ministry Not Vigorous Enough, but Will Support the Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—In an interview with Le Journal, M. Albert Thomas, Socialist, said his party had no objections to the personalities of the new French Cabinet, but they considered its composition neither vigorous nor young enough. The Socialists would, however, give the Government all the aid in their power and would affirm their entire agreement with the whole nation in the demand for victory and a lasting peace.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—In the new French Cabinet the new ministers are divided among five senators, 11 deputies and two others, Louis Loucheur and Albert Clavellies, who do not belong to Parliament. The 11 undersecretaries are all members of the Chamber of Deputies. Sixteen of the new Cabinet members have been ministers or undersecretaries in previous cabinets and three are former premiers. The political groups represented in the new Ministry do not include the unified Socialists.

M. Painlevé represents the Socialist-Republican group, while the Socialist-Radicals have three members, the Radical Left three, the Republican Union of the Senate two, the Republicans of the Left one, and the Radical Republic Union seven members. Seven members of the Ribot Ministry retain places in the new Cabinet.

The new Ministry is as follows: Premier and Minister of War—M. Painlevé.

Minister of Justice—Raoul Peret.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Ribot.
Minister of the Interior—M. Steeg.
Minister of the Navy—M. Chaumet.
Minister of Munitions—Louis Loucheur.

Minister of Finance—M. Klotz.
Minister of Colonies—René Besnard.
Minister of Labor—André Renard.
Minister of Commerce—M. Clementel.
Minister of Agriculture—Fernand David.

Minister of Provisions—Maurice Long.
Minister for Missions Abroad—Franklin Bouillon.
Minister of Education—Daniel Vincent.
Minister of Transport—Albert Clavellies.

Four ministers of state, who also are members of the War Council, are Louis Barthou, Leon Bourgeois, Paul Doumer and Jean Dupuy.

The undersecretaries are: Medical services, Justin Codart; aviation, Jacques L. Dumesnil; general administration, M. Mourier; military, justice and pensions, Pierre Masse; munitions, J. L. Breton (in charge of inventions); interior, Victor Peytral; finance, Paul Bouerey; commerce, Paul Morel; merchant marine and transports, M. Demontzie; blockade, Albert Metin; fine arts, Albert Dalmier.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN IN 1908

(Continued from page one)

It all came with dramatic suddenness and dramatic emphasis. The correspondent wrote as only a man can write who is sure of his facts.

He declared that the Kaiser had written to Lord Tweedmouth, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty, regarding the British-German naval policy. He affirmed the letter constituted an attempt to influence the Minister responsible for the naval estimates in German interest, and urged the submission of the correspondence to the same date. The Times editorial of the same day stated nobody would be credulous enough to believe the Kaiser had taken this trouble except to serve German interests. Similar interference by King Edward would have caused universal anger throughout Germany, and would have resulted in the Reichstag, without needing coaxing, doubling the shipbuilding program. "If the Kaiser desires an understanding about armaments," The Times declared, "it must follow regular official channels. No private relations excuse a departure from regular methods. Doubt about the object of German naval expansion is impossible after the admission of an attempt to influence the First Lord of the Admiralty, so as to make it easier for German preparations to overtake ours."

The same evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that the letter had been received on the 18th of February, but that neither the letter itself nor Lord Tweedmouth's reply had been submitted to the Cabinet. Both were private and personal, and conceived in a friendly spirit. The naval estimates had been decided before the correspondence.

The Times leader of the 7th of March maintained the letters should be published, because they dealt with naval policy. Although the correspondence had not influenced the estimates, the Kaiser had attempted to influence the Minister's mind. Non-submission to the Cabinet increased the gravity. The German official statement repudiated any intention to interfere with British naval plans, but the Kaiser's letter was an attempt to correct "erroneous views" regarding the German fleet, and the Kaiser was certainly entitled to talk as an expert.

The next step was Lord Tweedmouth's personal statement, which, from the first, had been eagerly awaited. Speaking in the House of Lords on March 9, the First Lord of the Admiralty repeated Mr. Asquith's statements, adding he had shown the correspondence to Sir Edward Grey, who agreed to its being treated as private and unofficial. He believed the course adopted was good, and calculated to



Paul Painlevé
Premier and Minister of War in the new French Cabinet

promote "our desires, fostering good understanding." Lord Lansdowne accepted, for the Opposition, the explanation, from which he gathered that the correspondence was equivalent to "conversations between a foreign potentate and ministers of other countries, which often occur." He agreed not to demand publication, but insisted that such correspondence should be very exceptional. Private dossiers in ministerial dispatch boxes were intolerable alongside official correspondence. Private communications should never be allowed to create diplomatic situations different from official documents.

The Times leader of the 10th of March interpreted Lansdowne as affirming the "constitutional principle," viz., that both governments must confine themselves to regular channels for any expressions about military or naval policy, and if expressions were friendly there was less reason for departing therefrom. Although the estimates had been settled, national armament was a burning question, depending upon "the jumping of the Parliamentary cat." The Kaiser's letter was not calculated to strengthen those who desired adequate defense. It was impossible to consider his interference disinterested. The German agitation for an increased fleet was based on Britain being the objective. German ships were being constructed with small coal capacity to form striking forces at short range. Good relations were desirable, but they depended on facts, not words. "Among the facts," The Times added, "we have Germany's fundamental opposition at the Hague conference and the arguments addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty at a critical moment, persuading him to disregard facts and be lulled to sleep. Indirect diplomacy never inspires confidence, and Germany has practiced it in several countries."

Prince von Bülow stated in the Reichstag, March 24th, that the private nature of correspondence must be respected. Although the letter was political, it could have been signed by anybody desiring good relations. All sovereigns claim the right of writing private letters, and it was unwarrantable to claim a restriction on the Kaiser. The letter did not constitute attempted influence or interference. The character of the German navy was purely defensive. "We desire peace," he said, "and resent the revival of the idea of a German danger, considering the superiority of the British navy, and because other countries possess navies larger than Germany's. The Emperor values his position as admiral of the British fleet, being an admirer of British culture, navy and people." In view of what is known as to the Kaiser's real attitude and real feelings, this last sentence is something more than interesting.

ORGANIZE HUNGARIAN PEACE MOVEMENT
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—According to Budapest messages, Hungarian Roman Catholics are organizing a great peace movement under the leadership of the Hungarian Prince Primate, Dr. Csernoch, and Herr Erzberger will attend a meeting to be held in Budapest Sept. 23.

Friday—Germany's reply to Pope Benedict, as agreed upon today, will specifically declare that Germany has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, according to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. The form and text of the reply was approved by leaders of the special Reichstag committee named by the Chancellor to aid in consideration of the matter.

The Lokal Anzeiger laid stress on the fact that the note does not resemble the American reply, in that it flatly holds no one nation shall mix in the internal policies of another.

WARSAW UNIVERSITY TO REOPEN
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Berliner Tageblatt reports that Warsaw University and the Technical High School are to be reopened shortly.

GERMAN RUMORS PEACE OFFERS FROM ENGLAND

(Continued from page one)

been given to rumors of British peace proposals circulated by the German press, the opinion in reliable quarters is that Germany is attempting to play the game she has steadily been engaged in all along, namely, of attributing to the Entente Powers action which Germany intends taking herself. After an unusually successful week against German submarines and the continued failure of the Germans on the western front, the flagging spirits of the German peoples undoubtedly need encouragement. The peace proposals referred to constitute another of the innumerable kites which have been flown since December last. This latest effort of German intrigue is likewise with into operation doubtless with a view to encouraging a certain section of the press in America. It is impossible to give a stronger denial to the German report than the official statement published and it will create considerable surprise if further peace proposals from Germany herself are not shortly made.

German Reply Foreshadowed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The reply of the Central Powers to the peace note of Pope Benedict, says a Vienna dispatch to the Tijd, begins by declaring that they regard the papal proposals as a suitable basis for peace negotiations.

Regarding the exchange of occupied territories, arbitration, disarmament, and similar proposals, declarations are made in the dispatch add, which testify to the idealism of the Central Powers and their sincere desire for a peace which will insure happiness to all nations.

Conciliatory declarations are made also respecting the settlement of the Balkan question, Poland, and the restoration of Belgium, but emphasis is laid on the condition that the allied powers must also give serious evidence of a desire for peace by a joint and benevolent discussion of the questions which now separate the nations.

The reply, it is said, will be published as soon as the consent of the Papal Nuncio at Vienna is obtained.

GERMANY GIVES OUT MORE ROYAL LETTERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Admiralty issues a German wireless message giving the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's further account of the correspondence between the Kaiser and the Tzar in 1904 and 1905. The paper quotes a letter from the Kaiser to the Imperial Chancellor, dated July 25, 1905, recounting his conversation with the Tzar at Bjorko, and the Kaiser's subsequent telegram to the Tzar, of Aug. 2, concerning his Copenhagen visit, the text of which has been already published.

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WAR OPPONENTS ANTAGONISTIC TO UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

and prosperity and fail to see that the time has come when, if Americans are to keep the independence and liberty which their fathers won by suffering and sacrifice, they in their turn must fight again for the preservation of that independence and that liberty.

"There are some born abroad who have come to this land for greater freedom and broader opportunities, who are swayed by dislike for some ally or by the sympathies of German kinship, and fall to see that the time has come for them to make good their obligations of their sworn oaths of naturalization."

"All these naturalized citizens who are taking part in this obstruction to the Government in the conduct of the war are false to their oaths, are forfeiting their rights of citizenship, are repudiating their honorable obligations, are requiring by evil the good that has been done them in the generous and unstinted hospitality with which the people of the United States have welcomed them to the liberty and the opportunities of this free land. We must believe that in many cases, this is done because of the failure to understand what this war really is."

"This is a war of defense. It is perfectly described in the words of the Constitution, which established this nation—'To provide for the common defense,' and 'To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' The national defense demands not merely force but intelligence. By entering the war in April, the United States availed itself of the very last opportunity to defend itself against subjugation to German power before it was too late to defend itself successfully."

"Plainly, if the power of the German Government is to continue, America can no longer look for protection to the law of nations or the faith of treaties or the instincts of humanity or the restraints of modern civilization. If the United States had stayed out of the war and Germany had won, could we have defended the Monroe Doctrine? Could we have maintained our independence? For answer to that question consider what we have been doing since war was declared. Congress has been in continuous session, passing with unprecedented rapidity laws containing grants of power and of money unexampled in our history. The people have generously responded with noble loyalty and enthusiasm to the call for the surrender of the money and the customary rights and the supply of men to the service of the country."

"Nearly half a year has passed and still we are not ready to fight. I am not blaming the Government. It was inevitable. Preparation for modern war requires long periods of time and, the more peaceful and unprepared for war a democracy is, the longer is the time required."

"The history, the character, the manifest and undisguised purposes of the German autocracy, made it clear and certain that if America stayed out of the war and Germany won, America would forthwith be required to defend herself and would be unable to defend herself against the same lust for conquest, the same will to dominate the world, which has made Europe a bloody shambles."

"The instinct of the American democracy which led it to act when it did arose from a long delayed and reluctant consciousness still vague and half expressed, that this is no ordinary war which the world is waging. It is the climax of the supreme struggle between autocracy and democracy. If autocracy is defeated, the nations are compelled to recognize the rules of law and of morals; then and then only will democracy be safe."

"To this great conflict for human rights and human liberty America has committed herself. There can be no backward step. There must be either humiliating and degrading submission or glorious victory."

Root Honorary President

National Security League Elects Him and He Accepts

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Security League announces that Elihu Root has accepted the honorary presidency of the organization, succeeding Joseph H. Choate, who had held the office from the time of its organization until he passed away last May.

Mr. Root sent his acceptance in a letter from Chicago, where he addressed a patriotic meeting last night.

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to Alton B. Parker, honorary vice-president of the league. Mr. Root had expressed deep interest in the league's campaign for "Patriotism Through Education" and has expressed a desire to participate in its activity. In a statement commenting on Mr. Root's consent to head the league, S. Stanwood Menken, president of the organization, said:

"A year ago the plan of the National Security League to bring to the American people knowledge of the vital issues of the war, and the economic and political problems that Americans had to face and understand if democracy is to be made not only safe but preeminently successful, was first presented to Mr. Root. He expressed himself as warmly in favor of it. He said the most important thing in America was to bring this knowledge to the American people."

"It seems, therefore, appropriate that at a time when the league is conducting its great campaign of patriotic education with the aid of public men and educators generally, that Mr. Root should lead the work through the honorary presidency of the league. We feel that the value of his connection with the National Security League cannot be overestimated. The prestige of his name will be the assurance of the soundness of our work."

COAL TO CANADA TO BE CUT DOWN

(Continued from page one)

Iron Company in a notice to its employees in the Pottsville district has fixed the price of coal to its employees in that district at \$2.95 a ton for pea coal. This is not given as a "cost price," as it is admitted that the company will still have a nice margin of profit even at that price, which is the delivery price, not the cost at the mines. The general public in the anthracite region will pay \$4.40 a ton for its coal.

From statements made by Dr. Garfield there is a possibility, even a probability that he will not take the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission as a basis for fixing coal prices. It is pointed out that none of the disinterested experts who have studied the coal question were called into its conferences for advice.

His schedules were prepared on recommendations by the coal operators based on reports submitted by them. The records show that one of these big operating companies paid 190 per cent in dividends in five years and another 127 per cent in four years.

There is just now little doubt that the local companies do not expect to be able to maintain the prices they have fixed. Faced with the certainty that the Coal Administrator will step in, they have kited the price as high as possible in the hope that they will get a better "compromise price" from the Government. Dr. Garfield has advised consumers in this section not to buy at the present prices. He promises that there will be relief before October, and in view of this promise prospective buyers are now holding back to a large extent. This will undoubtedly result in confusion when rush orders come in, but for this condition the retailers themselves will be solely responsible.

KING AND QUEEN SEND PRISONERS WELCOME

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The officer and soldier prisoners just returned from Switzerland were greeted by the following message from the King: "The Queen and I offer you a hearty welcome back to the old country, for whose honor and safety your duty has been nobly done. During these long months our thoughts have been constantly with you, and we trust that the good cheer and happiness of home life among your relations and friends will help to heal your wounds and obscure the memories of all you have suffered."

GERMAN STUDY OPTIONAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Board of Education of public schools at Shamokin, says a correspondent of the North American, have decided to excuse pupils entering the high school from taking up the study of German.

PARTICULARS OF CRISIS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

stood the general intended to appoint as his staff men of strength and firmness of the type of Generals Rasky and Dragomirov.

It is stated that during the past two days, while negotiations between the Government and General Korniloff have been afoot, troops on both sides have been fraternizing and the heads of units, who were induced by General Korniloff to join his movement, have forwarded protests to the Government explaining how they had been deceived. From discussions of the matter in the newspapers the general view emerges that under the Russian penal code General Korniloff's actions render him liable to penal servitude or capital punishment.

Petrograd remains calm and affairs are resuming their normal course. General Rasky has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the northern front and General Dragomirov on the southwestern front.

An extraordinary special commission has gone to main headquarters to institute inquiries into the Korniloff adventure at the request of the Government and General Alexieff has proceeded to main headquarters.

Duma Dissolution Looked For

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Bourse Gazette foreshadows that the first act of the new Government will be the dissolution of the fourth Duma. All railway traffic has now been resumed.

Radicals Stand Out

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Just when Mr. Kerensky's completion of the new Cabinet seemed accomplished, the Revolutionary Socialists have decided they cannot join the Ministry if the Cadets are represented.

LABOR MEMBERS' APPOINTMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—It is announced that Walter Hudson, Labor member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has agreed to serve in conference on reconstruction of second chamber. Mr. Hudson, who has been a Labor member for Newcastle since 1906, has had a long experience of trade union work, having been eight times president of the congresses of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He was also president of the Labor Party Congress at Hull in 1908.

CROOKED RIVER TO BE STRAIGHTENED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Through the straightening of the Humboldt River, in Nevada, says a dispatch from Reno to the Union, that State will lose the distinction of having the crookedest river in the world. Landowners will be benefited by the saving of water now lost through seepage.

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SEÑOR DATO'S TASK IN SPAIN

Premier Bent on Great Internal Reforms—Although a Conservative He Does Not Wish Weakening of Best Liberalism

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A task of extraordinary difficulty confronts Don Eduardo Dato, Premier of the Spanish Government, at the present time. The circumstances of his accepting office and forming a Conservative Government are too recent and well-known to need any statement as a preliminary to his own explanation of his outlook on important matters. It need only be said that when he succeeded the short-lived ministry of Garcia Prieto, with the army in a menacing attitude, the international situation at its gravest, and industrial trouble rampant throughout the country, he appeared to have attempted the almost impossible; so far, he has saved the situation by a display of strength and firmness of which his best friends did not think him capable. His wisdom and desire for Spain's good were never doubted, and, although conservative, he is strongly in favor of a liberal measure of progress and development in his country's internal affairs. He is indeed bent on great internal reforms, and in all things he is an optimist. Nobody but an optimist could deal with the situation now, when the storm clouds seem to be breaking heavily over the peninsula.

Most important changes are taking place in the grouping, arrangement and programs of the Spanish political parties. With the Liberals the Dato Conservatives have always had the best working arrangement since the beginning of the war, these two parties forming, in effect, a tolerably solid and commanding center. Señor Dato and the Count de Romanones are the best of friends, and have been working in close concert throughout. The tendency now for the new phase of Romanones Liberalism, purged of its doubtful elements, is to draw away slightly from the center and occupy a more advanced position. The result of this tendency, however, remains to be seen, but Señor Dato takes the view that the recent upheavals in the Liberal Party, created by the dissensions of the Alhucemas-Villanueva group, have reduced Spanish Liberalism to a lower point of efficiency than has been the case for a long while, and that its position for the time being is almost hopeless. Probably the Liberals do not share this view, and there is a strong feeling that the Count de Romanones will induce a splendid revival and lead his party to great conquests for the good of Spain.

But certainly Señor Dato does not wish for the weakening of the best liberalism in Spain. "I think," he says, "that it is wrong to speak of the collapse of the controlling parties as being likely to enhance the vitality of parliamentary groups. That appears to me to be a mistake and it would be bad for the country. All my energy, and the interest of every good patriot, should be directed toward the strengthening of the constituted parties. In Spain, from the time of the restoration up to the present, two great political groups, the Liberals and the Conservatives, have alternated in power. Their perfect working is of as much interest to the nation as the governmental system, because I, who have always been a Conservative, feel that through the monarchy we establish a harmonious whole. The organized parties are equivalent in politics to armies in war: the groups may be guerrillas, better or worse, but guerrillas anyhow, and only those forces have the capacity to win battles which conform to a plan and maintain discipline. My aspiration, with which I hope to serve the nation, is that the parties should widen themselves to the utmost possible extent and draw to themselves as many elements as may be right and proper and coincide in ideas and methods."

"At this time of upheaval, when so many problems of extreme gravity present themselves for solution, the duty of the Government is clear; it should direct its steps frankly towards the path of democracy. The social work and policy of the Conservatives offer the best route. The King is no obstacle to our progress along this road; on the contrary he is a stimulus. But currents do not govern. Every politician who strives for the impossible becomes the victim of his temerity. The object of a government is something different; it is to direct the ship through the currents, avoiding the many and dangerous reefs. Gladstone, 30 years ago, said that in the future the difficulties with which statesmen would have to contend would tend to increase. The famous English statesman was not mistaken. From day to day the task of directing a country becomes more complex, owing to the greater number of problems to be dealt with—problems which establish new customs and create new necessities. All our work of a social character, which no other politician in Spain has improved upon, is a guarantee for the future. Last May in Seville, at the congress of the Spanish Association for the Advancement of Science, over which I had the honor to preside, I read a paper in which the modern tendencies of a social and economic character engaging the attention of great thinkers at the present time, were considered. In it was presented a program to develop. There you have the germ of our future work of government, and upon this basis we apply ourselves to legislation as far as may be compatible with the constitutional system and with our customs. My standpoint is that, within our present régime, all our laws are amenable to improvement, and I have

said before that I am certain that we shall stumble against no obstacle. On the contrary I am sure that I shall find a valiant and enthusiastic collaborator in the person of the monarch."

"But in this and other matters that demand our attention I cannot move on as quickly as I should like. Since we came to power we have had to vote ourselves a tranquillizing truce of the country. How can I disguise from myself that we have set ourselves anew to the task of governing the country at a most difficult time, a time of seditious propaganda, when it seems as though many months of revolutionary effort are coming to fruition? But my reputation, humble and modest as it is, and my personality, which, by simple aptitude, has brought me to this high position, are now, as ever, a guarantee to the workers. They know how much I have done; they cannot overlook the fact that I satisfy myself more with reality than with the result that the country shows faith in me and in our methods of government, so far removed as they are from violence, and acting through education, sentiment, and ideas. We are devoted entirely to the work of pacifying the public, and I am confident that we shall return to a normal state, to a reign of peace, order and justice, not a gloomy justice undistinguishable from cruelty, because cruelty implies tyranny. Have I the appearance of a tyrant? Is there, in my conduct, anything that might be called tyranny? In my present governmental procedure is there a single action which might be called threatening, even though the gravity of circumstances might be excuse enough for it? No, neither cruelty, nor tyranny, nor threat; but still less is there any weakness, or any abandonment of my duties, because any such omission on my part would be treason against the country" (lesa patria) "for which I should have to answer to my conscience as a patriot."

"Peace, order and justice—those are my watchwords always. I am satisfied with what the Government, with those objects in view, has done in its early stages. When the revolutionary schemes are shattered we shall quickly return to a normal state, in which the Government may devote itself entirely to fruitful labor of a frankly progressive nature, which will include the social, political and economic in every aspect. The Count de Bugallal (Minister of Finance) and the Viscount de Eza (Minister of Public Works) will know how to respond to the confidence their names inspire in the country."

"So much for home policy. As to foreign affairs, it is not a little that we have done in these recent times. For the time being we preserve, without misgivings, our friendly relations with the belligerents, which were in danger. With all we are friends, and all respect our neutrality, our strict neutrality. There has been an affair of which I would have preferred not to speak, but to which I must necessarily refer—the affair of Barcelona. What complaint has Barcelona against this Government? What motives of discontent could animate the members of Parliament who assembled there in opposition to me? Can Catalonia utter my name in tones of censure when there come to me from thence the most numerous congratulations on the work I have done? Do not all of them know that one of my greatest preoccupations has always been Catalonia? Has the Catalanian representation met with any difficulty from the Conservative Party, when its demands have been considered reasonable? How can an attitude of angry protest be leveled against me, when I am moving openly towards regionalism, and accept the autonomist theory, as far as it is possible for a Government to do so, without misgiving?"

"No, I do not share the opinions of those who regard this affair as very serious. Without offense to anybody—I am not a man who offends with impunity, nor one who takes delight in the careless utterance of petty calumnies—without offense to anyone, I think the Catalan protest is due to very complex causes—revolutionary aspirations, youthful exuberance, indiscreet excesses, and above all, and embracing all, the necessity of discovering an electoral platform."

"It is human and it is logical. We are not far from a general election, maybe within a month or so; but this proceeding, which I will not discuss or characterize, is surely not the most adequate for the object it seeks. With what justification do they pretend to force a revolution? Great popular convulsions always spring from the same causes—hunger, reaction, tyrannical use of the resources of government, menaces. Catalonia is enjoying at the present time a prosperity seldom known to her. The Government, respectful of the opinion of all, has limited itself to maintaining its authority; in none of its proceedings has it made use of any showy threats, and the history of the Conservative Party speaks eloquently of its care for Catalonia. On what can this attitude of protest be based? Why are the people being urged to oppose a Government that has been such a little while in office? Is it wished to make a change of the régime? It would be useful before that is done to make some study of existing examples. The present war, with all the emotions that it has stirred, has wrought a transformation in the system of government of some nations. As the result, is the internal situation of those countries better than it was? Unfortunately it is worse, and what is even sadder, disorder, anarchy and hunger, once mere phantoms, are now heralds of stern realities. The calamity of revolutions bids us be cautious. Of all the nations outside the awful struggle, Spain suffers least from the consequences of the war, and if it can maintain its neutrality, and every Spaniard assists the Government in its efforts, I believe that at the end of the struggle we shall rise up richer and stronger than ever—and, otherwise, what will become of all those just appeals made in the name of liberty—for our traditions are liberal, our per-

formances have always been liberal, and the King is the most positive defender of every achievement that has liberty and law for its basis."

"And this is my aspiration. To gain peace again for my country, and order and justice, and to assure for it through legislation those liberties that revolutions impose through convulsions always pernicious, always sad, always injurious to the peace and economy of the country, because they precipitate a sediment of revolt and disorder which does not disappear for many years. Such is my intention. Such is the scheme by which I am directed. I wish to act in the manner I have implied. And I feel myself an optimist, because, despite the modesty of my reputation, I think that I possess the confidence of the people and the King. In the most difficult circumstances we held the Government for more than two years on the last occasion that the King honored us with his confidence. Nobody desires more than myself the speedy restoration of a normal state of affairs, and when this is achieved we shall not lose a minute. When the exceptional measures that have had constitutional guarantees can be withdrawn, will the decree dissolving the Cortes and the convoking of a new Parliament be long delayed? Those who know me know the answer to that question."

BARON SONNINO'S VISIT COMMENTED ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Great satisfaction has been expressed in the Italian press on the subject of Baron Sonnino's visit to London and his appearance at the meeting in Queens Hall. The fact that he lunched with the King and that he was the first Foreign Minister to be entertained by the royal family at lunch or dinner since the beginning of the war has also been noted and has been the occasion of gratified comment. The unfavorable impression caused in Italy by the recent speeches of Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Balfour appears to have been completely obliterated. The Corriere della Sera says on the subject that Baron Sonnino had an excellent reception at Queens Hall, where his speech was received with enthusiastic applause, and that all uneasiness caused by the recent speeches of Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Balfour had been dissipated. It is stated later on in the same article that with reference to certain negligences of expression and certain formal defects of proportion, no one ever wished to express any doubt of England's perfect loyalty to her treaties and agreements, or even to hint at a change of attitude on the part of that Government toward Italy's reasons for the war. A firm friendship, however, did not exclude, but rather required, frank observation and the political harmony between the two countries, at the time when both were devoting all their strength to a war which must decide their future, had so much the greater prospect of lasting the more the needful precision was maintained. The letter addressed by Mr. Ian Malcolm to the papers setting forth the complete absence of any foundation for the uneasiness felt in Italy at the omission of any specific mention of Italy by Mr. Balfour in his recent speech in the House of Commons, is reproduced in full in the Corriere della Sera and other papers. The Rome papers give long accounts of the meeting in Queens Hall and print a number of the comments in the English papers.

In commenting on Baron Sonnino's speech, the Giornale d'Italia says that if there are enemies of Italy in Europe who accuse that nation of imperialism, the speech of Baron Sonnino in London may convince them of their mistake. But if, on the other hand, there are some people who are under the delusion that Italy will timidly give up that which is the heritage of her race and which is vitally necessary to her peace and the prosperity of her people, the speech will show them the vanity of their hopes. The organs of the two wings of the interventionist Party unite in praising Baron Sonnino. The democratic Messaggero declares that the speech delivered by Baron Sonnino is a noble affirmation of the objects for which Italy entered the war and of the high ideals followed by the Entente in order to guarantee to the Europe of tomorrow a free and certain peace. The imperialistic Idea Nazionale declares that taciturn Italy has spoken in London by the mouth of her Foreign Minister. His calm and measured speech must have revealed to the great public which heard him something of Italian courage and efficacy (virtù) which alienists little understand.

PICKLED AND RED HERRING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food announces that large quantities of Norwegian pickled herrings have been purchased by the Government, which has also arranged for the curing and subsequent acquiring of surplus catches of British herrings in excess of the needs of the fresh and kippered herring trade. By this arrangement, British herring fishing may be as actively prosecuted as war conditions permit. It is expected that the stocks of British and foreign herrings will form a valuable reserve, providing the public with a nutritious and cheap food. Pickled Norwegian herrings should be retailed at from 2½d. to 3½d. per pound according to quality, reckoning on the average, that a herring is slightly under ½ lb. a pound in weight. They can now be purchased in any quantity from one barrel upward at various British ports at prices ranging from 25s. to 30s. per barrel. Owing to shrinkage and cost of smoking, the retail price of red herrings may be taken to be half as much again as that of herrings merely pickled. A list of firms holding stocks and the terms of purchase can be obtained from the secretary, Cured Fish Committee, Ministry of Food, London.

WHAT WOMEN'S LEGION IS DOING

British Organization Provides 6000 Cooks in 200 Camps—Women's Motor Transport Section Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Though the development of the sphere of women's usefulness is a fact recognized by all, it is not generally realized how rapid has been this development since the Crimean War. At that time it needed all the energy and devotion of Florence Nightingale to win for a certain number of women the permission to tend the wounded and bring some measure of comfort to the men in the wards at Scutari. This was barely 60 years ago, and though at first official sanction for the presence of women in military nursing establishments was grudgingly given during the period between the South African War and the war of 1914 some important measures were taken to forward the movement.

The work of the women in hospitals during the great European war it is not the purpose of this article to describe. Nursing is only one of the innumerable activities in which women have given their service during the last three years. The nature of the war, which is really one of nations and people, and not merely of governments and of a comparatively small military section of the community, has made its appeal to the women to give all the aid they can to their sons, husbands and brothers in the field. It is unanimously conceded that their response has even surprised expectation. They have proved their capacity as munition workers and in a number of civilian occupations hitherto regarded as wholly in the men's sphere; they have become postmen, grooms, drivers, gardeners, agricultural laborers, bakers, window cleaners, mechanics and other things besides. But even such a record as this has not satisfied them. Realizing the absolute necessity for every available man to take the field against German, Austrian, Bulgarian, Turk, they have aimed at filling the places of men in auxiliary military occupations in order to release them for the trench and firing line, and the army, faced with the proof of the women's efficiency, have gradually welcomed them in positions which it had never before dreamt women would fill.

The number of clerks, secretaries and typists in the War Office alone is significant. In four directorates, where no women were employed before the war, over 1200 women are now working at typing and clerical work. In July, 1914, only 156 women were employed at the War Office, but by the end of 1916 this number had risen to 5500, and including the cable and postal censorship department, which was not in existence before the war, to nearly 7700. In the early days even of the war women were employed in recruiting offices, after many hundreds of them had voluntarily undertaken the work and shown their capacity for it. One of the first steps taken by the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland was to organize a system of women patrols for the safeguarding of young girls in the neighborhood of large army camps. So successful was this organization that the War Office, in March, 1915, recognized and welcomed the help of the women patrols and periodically issued lists of military centers where they were at work.

In 1915 the great need in the new armies was a supply of efficient cooks, and this need led to the formation of the Women's Legion, which has rendered such incalculable services in this direction. Hitherto it had been immemorially been the custom, at home as well as abroad, that military units should supply their own regimental cooks from their own force. It was considered that on active service men must rely on their own resources for cooking their food, and training in cooking was provided. But in 1915 circumstances were wholly abnormal. The new armies found themselves in their training camps with an almost entire absence of cooks trained at the army school of cookery, and in most cases they themselves were unable to supply the deficiency in an effective way. It followed that in a large number of messes the food, while plentiful, was badly cooked and thoroughly unappetizing. The young soldiers who should have had the best conditions possible in which to carry out their arduous work, often felt it impossible to eat the food set before them. Besides the unpalatable nature of the meals, the waste which went on was enormous. It was not long before women became aware of these defects; they felt that this was their province and that if only they could be made responsible for some of the cook-houses they could entirely change the conditions. The field cooking argument could not be made to apply to rest and convalescent camps and there was room for women's work in the others as well. The Women's Legion therefore was started.

The primary objects of its founders were (a) to release men from work which women could do; (b) improve the cooking and cleaning of the camps; and (c) introduce economies in the feeding of the men. The army authorities agreed to make some experiments with women's labor in convalescent camps, and on Aug. 3, 1915, Miss Barker took the first 20 women of the Women's Legion to the convalescent camp at Dartford. One of the kitchens was handed over to them and the experiment proved sufficiently successful for 60 cooks of the legion to be sent three weeks later to Eastbourne convalescent camp; a fortnight later 20 more were sent to Epsom. The women's point had been won, and thenceforward there was no more

question as to the value of women as cooks, at any rate in hospitals and convalescent camps. In January, 1916, an Army Council instruction laid down the conditions of service for the women recruited for hospitals by the Voluntary Aid Detachments, and in February those for the service of the Women's Legion cooks. They were to be under the orders of the officer commanding the camp, to sign an agreement to serve for 12 months or for the duration of the war. Their wages were fixed at £20 a year, with food and lodging and the grant of a uniform, and it may be said that it was not long before the undoubted value of the women's work entitled them to a rise of £6 in the lowest grade. The uniform, the brown skirt and jacket with a soft felt hat, has become a familiar sight throughout the country. In April, 1916, the scope of the work of the legion cooks was greatly enlarged by the authorities in order to meet a special difficulty. A large instructional camp had been installed in the Midlands at which a newly formed corps was being trained, and none of the men could be released for cooking and waiting; there was also a huge mess for 500 officers which needed service. This camp was, of course, under active service conditions, and up to that time it had not been thought advisable to employ women in these conditions; but the difficulty was great and the War Office applied to the Women's Legion, with the result that a staff of cooks and waitresses was sent to the mess. Two months later the same experiment was tried in the case of a large camp in the South of England, and in July, 1916, an Army Council instruction definitely recognized the employment of women in all officers' messes.

At the present time 6000 cooks have been provided by the Women's Legion in as many as 200 camps in the United Kingdom. They are also in charge of the kitchens in the Canadian and Australian hospitals where they are particularly appreciated. One of the secrets of the success of the Women's Legion is undoubtedly the fact that every grade is filled with practical women who know what work means. Mrs. Leach, the head of the cookery section, began work in the legion by learning cookery, before she took charge of 200 cooks in a convalescent home. All the superintendents, several of whom have had a university education, have begun their career in the legion as cook assistants. The one condition to advancement is capacity; for example, there has been no hesitation in intrusting the responsibility of the service of a camp of 22,000 men to a girl of 22 who had proved her capacities and ability.

One of the great features of the success which the women have achieved, has been the economy which they have introduced. For instance, at one mess the daily messing charge was reduced within a few weeks from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 3d. a head, and in addition £100 was saved for the general benefit of the mess. At this same mess the charge has now been reduced to 9d. a head, a sum which is, of course, in addition to the free rations, or allowance, in lieu thereof, given to each officer.

In reviewing the work accomplished by the Women's Legion, attention should not be confined solely to the culinary department, important as it is, for the legion has also established a motor transport section, under Miss Ellis, which has found women to replace men as drivers for the Army Service Corps and the Royal Flying Corps. Women motor drivers were rare enough in civil life before the war began, and they were certainly undreamt of in the army. But this particular branch of service has proved a particularly favorite one with the women, in spite of the fact that it means hard work in all weathers and a good deal of courage and nerve. It was in February of this year that the employment of women as motor drivers was officially sanctioned and provided for by the Army Council, and since then it has become a common sight to see women driving motor cars in use by the War Office and other military headquarters.

FRANCE MAKES GOOD COLONIZER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There is every appearance that decisive steps are about to be taken to bring about closer cooperation between France and her colonies. It is being recognized that not only can France make better use of the producing capacities of her colonial empire during the war, but that her prosperity after the war will greatly depend on the measures now taken to further closer economic relations with that empire. At no time more than the present has the value of prosperous and loyal colonies been more strongly realized owing, of course, to the support which the French colonies have rendered the mother country since the beginning

NEW PRICE

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of the war. Not only have colonial troops fought in the ranks of the French army and splendidly distinguished themselves, but the munition factories of France have been provided with hands from distant Annam, as well as from the country of the Kabyles, and her markets with food and other products. Unquestionably, France has established her success as a colonizer. Morocco is the most brilliant example of French achievement on such lines, and though other overseas possessions have not been quite so much in the limelight, the response given by them to the call of France for support in men and materials has left nothing to be desired.

But the nation as a whole and the French Government are keenly alive to the necessity of doing more for the development of the colonies. They are conscious of deficiencies in colonial administration, and this conviction has already borne fruit in the holding of a colonial conference which was opened by the Minister of the Colonies, M. Maginot, on June 30 last. Recent appointments in west and equatorial Africa, as well as in Madagascar also, have shown the determination of the Government to secure the adequate development of economic relations with the mother country. In a wonderfully short space of time, considering the vastness of the subject, the reporter of the conference, M. du Vivier de Streel, has drawn up a paper on French colonization which deals both with the possibilities of the present time and of the period which will follow the war. With regard to the former, the assertion that the colonial production for 1913 can be doubled will be welcomed, since that production consisted almost entirely of food produce. Recommendations are added that a portion of the shipping resources which are being acquired should be placed at the disposal of the colonies, and that contracts of from five to six years should be entered upon with colonial landowners as an encouragement to extend their cultivation. The program which applies to a later period is very wide in its application, including customs, colonial banks, public works and the creation of an agricultural department in the colonial ministry. Forseeing that the progressive policy advocated by the conference might possibly be met with the objection that a large expenditure cannot be entertained in time of war, when so great a drain is already put on the resources of the country, it has dealt with this objection beforehand, showing that only by investing large sums of money in productive enterprise can the country hope to make up for the losses entailed by the unproductive expenditure of war. The value of the able report issued by the conference will naturally depend on the use to which it is put, and on this point M. Chailley, the president of the general section of the conference, uttered some strong warnings. But France has in M. Maginot a minister who is keenly desirous of securing the development of the French overseas Empire, and he has given assurances that the report is not to be left as a mere dead letter. He has also encouraged the conference to appoint commissions of its own for the purpose of furthering the realization of the scheme.

It is not by any means entirely fallow ground that the work of the economic development of the colonies will have to be started. The last few years have seen great progress in several of the colonies. For instance on the Ivory Coast, under the late Governor, M. Angoulvant, the increase in the commercial activity of the colony rose from 24,000,000 francs in 1907 to 35,000,000 in 1913. Its last harvest was eminently satisfactory and that of this year promises even better results. Another important step taken of late by M. Sarraute, is the organizing of the Agence économique de l'Indo Chine, which will open in October in Paris. Its object is to maintain permanent contact with the French Chambers of Commerce and the financial, industrial and commercial societies of France, on all economic questions affecting French commercial establishments in the Far East. It will be the duty of this new agency not only to develop commerce in the French possessions of the Far East, but to secure a market for their products in France.

BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE



Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted by soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by

Brand's A-1 Sauce

"Always in good taste" Use in your kitchen and on your table for its invariable distinction of flavor.

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Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Low Source Rate

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Storage for silver and Valuable at Reasonable Rates.

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PLUMBING

TUCKER & CO. 675 Tremont St. Boston

Beach 522

ADVERTISING IN SOUTH AMERICA

United States Government to Send Special Agent to Inquire Into Conditions in Interest of Northern Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An investigation of advertising conditions in South America is about to be undertaken by J. W. Sanger, special agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In explaining the purpose and plan of his trip to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Sanger said the Government believes that the time has come in the development of North American-South American commercial relations when specific and comprehensive information concerning advertising conditions in South America, secured and presented in an organized way, is absolutely essential to an orderly and proper development of these relations in the future.

"It is not sufficient," he said, "for American manufacturers and exporters to say: 'These South American people speak Spanish, therefore, we will have our advertising prepared in that language.' There are many questions on which the advertiser must have definite and reliable information before he can conduct an advertising campaign in these countries with any hope of success."

"It will be my purpose to undertake a study of the people themselves, from the advertising standpoint, including not only publications of all classes but the many other means of publicity such as post cards and novelties. The American advertiser wishes to know, for example, what South American publications, if any, correspond in character to certain publications in the United States, and my investigations will include matters of that kind, the whole idea being to put all classes of American advertisers in possession of data essential to an intelligent and successful campaign—to show them just how they may reach the South American people."

The itinerary is down the west coast and up the east coast of South America, with side trips to the interior cities. On his return to the United States, Mr. Sanger will prepare a book on his investigations and then go before advertisers and advertising organizations throughout the United States for the purpose of showing just how the information obtained may be used to the best advantage.

FRIEND OF BIRDS MAKES PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Cal.—With the opening of the dove season, Mrs. Elizabeth Grinnell of Pasadena is making her annual plea that persons finding injured doves or a nest of young birds whose parents have been shot bring them to her for care. Every year Mrs. Grinnell, at her home, known as Birds' Acre, cares for many injured birds. She has done this work for 10 years and has saved hundreds of birds.

GUARANTEED HOLEPROOF SILK HOSE

For Men and Women

No Advance in Price—No telling when there will be an advance.

BUY NOW and lay in a supply.

For Men, 3 pairs.....\$2.00

For Women, 3 pairs.....\$2.25

Holeproof Hose carry the fullest possible guarantee

Sole Boston Agents

TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington Street

Let Me Quote You a Special Price On My Rapid Fireless Cooker

Cook every meal on it. If you are not satisfied and delighted I will return your money. Special Low Factory Price direct to you. Cooker is aluminum lined throughout. Full set of famous "Wear Ever" aluminum cooking utensils comes with it. Ask for free book of valuable recipes.

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Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

Hats

Monday will really be a second opening—so many new hats—new trimmings and new shapes will be shown.

Hats

Of all apparel, Hats best express personality—their selection, then, is a matter of great importance to every woman.

Here you can probably find a type suited to any individual—among the hundreds and hundreds of stylish models on display.

Hats ultra stylish—distinctive—becoming—made of fine materials—yet always moderately priced—because there is no charge for style—many are priced

10.00, 15.00 to 25.00 and 35.00

Others range in price from 50.00, 75.00, 100.00 up to 200.00

MATERIALS—Silk velvet, metal brocades with velvet, French felts and velours, silk beavers, unusual chenille combinations, French felt and velvet combinations, fur and fur trimmed hats.

SHAPES—High draped turbans and close hats—medium and large rolling sailors—flaring dress hats and graceful picture hats—mushroom and drooping sailors, Napoleon and Marquise close hats, cavalier dress hats and high-brimmed turbans.



From hat with made ornament shown by Chandler & Co.

Fox, Mole and Hudson Seal Scarfs—Many special values.

The New Dresses of Serge

For Women and Misses

Hundreds to select from—more than twenty attractive styles.

Pleated dresses—Side draped dresses—Long tunic dresses—Two tier skirt dresses—Straight line dresses—Pleated back dresses—tailored mannish coat dresses—Some all serge—Some serge with Georgette or satin.

Cleverly used as trimmings are Hercules braids—embroideries in self and contrasting shades; metal embroideries—soutache braids—plain and fancy buttons—collars of broadcloth, velvet, satin or self material.

Women's Serge Dresses (Third Floor). Priced 19.50 to 55.00
Misses' Serge Dresses (Fourth Floor). Priced 13.75 to 55.00
Inexpensive Dresses (Lower Floor). Priced 13.50 to 19.50

Separate Skirts for Street and School

Plaid Skirts

Green and blue—green and gold—blue and brown—Box pleated styles with wide belts. Special at 10.50.

Mixture Skirts—Special 5.95.

Novelty Skirts

Stripes and plaids—smart styles in new shades for wear with the new top and fur coats. Special 10.50 to 21.00.

Satin Skirts at 10.50 to 21.00.

New Silk Chemises—Special 3.00

Crepe de chine—wash satin—sunbeam silk—some Empire style with hand embroidery—some with Georgette tops—others trimmed with dainty laces—ribbon straps—regulation shoulders.

NIGHT GOWNS of Masonville cambie and nainsook—high and V-neck—embroideries imported. Also several models in chemise, Empire and sleeveless styles. Special at 1.00 and 2.00.

Glove Specials 1.75

Washable Kid—one clasp.
French Glace—two clasps.
White, black, ivory, oyster, white and putty.
Pique—one clasp, Paris point.

Neckwear

Shimmering white satin collars in rolling effects with long front, others tie front. Special 1.50 and 1.95.

Silk Petticoats 5.00

Chiffon taffeta and silk jersey top—made with novelty taffeta flounces in all the new street shades, including navy, brown, plum, taupe, also black.

Lace Veils

Square, circular and oblong—purple, navy, beige, taupe, and combinations of colors. Special yd. 1.25 to 6.50.

A new model in

Waists

Crepe Georgette

5.75

(Illustrated)

From a maker who uses rather a heavier and better quality than is generally found in waists sold at this price.

Front heavily beaded and embroidered—flat collar, high button cuff. Java, navy, Concord, taupe, black, flesh and white.

Another new model just received, figured Georgette combined with plain Georgette in same tones—small roll collar and tie—high cuffs—at 11.50



Georgette Waist Beaded and Embroidered Price 5.75

Important

is any announcement, which, early in the season, gives information regarding styles, especially in

Suits

Dresses

Coats

For Women

For Misses

This announcement is important—for the woman who desires information regarding materials, trimmings, models and the very moderate prices it is most interesting—especially when Chandler & Co.'s reputation for carrying very stylish garments is considered.

Women's Street Suits

Many charming models—tailored and semi-tailored. Some with the smart medium length coats—others with the attractive long, slender line coats. Prices 35.00 to 55.00.

Women's Dress Suits

Fashionable soft finished materials, beautiful dark shades of broadcloths, silvertone, velours, duvet de laine—Coats showing the effective narrow shoulders. Prices 45.00, 58.00 to 95.00.

Women's Broadcloth Suits

Always stylish, always becoming, this beautiful material will be in demand more than ever this year. Dress models—tailored models—belted effects. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 60.00.

Women's Silvertone Suits

Many in rich shades of brown, plum, taupe and oxford. Semi-tailored and dress styles. One style has a close crushed collar with tie. Prices 35.00 to 58.00.

Women's Duvet de Laine Suits

Semi-tailored styles, with coats in belted or straight effects, and dress models with novel collars. Dark tones of navy, brown, plum. Prices 35.00 to 55.00.

Women's Extra Size Suits

Broadcloths, duvet de laine, silvertone, velours. Models as smart and becoming as those in the regular sizes. Sizes 42 to 48. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 85.00.

Misses' Street Suits

Broadcloths, velours, silvertone—smart belted effects—others with straight silhouette—often fur bands and buttons used as trimmings. Prices 35.00, 39.50 to 69.50.

Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits

Silvertone and velours—deep navy, burgundy, forest green, oxfords, soft browns—smart, new, snug-fitting shoulders—coats giving graceful, slender silhouette. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 75.00.

Misses' School Suits

Many in wool jersey, in plain and heather mixtures, with high collars and belts—others of mixture cloths in oxfords, browns and greens. Prices 25.00 and 29.50.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Styles individual and charming—velours, broadcloths and silver velours. Deep fur collars and fur bands of seal, mole or muskrat. Prices 45.00, 60.00 to 75.00.

Women's Street Dresses

Mostly of serge—pleated, side draped, tunic and two-tier skirt models—often in tailored, mannish effects—embroideries, braids and buttons. Prices 19.50, 25.00 to 55.00.

Women's Afternoon Dresses

Satin, crepe de chine, chiffon, Georgette, chiffon velvet, satin with Georgette—One new model in crepe de chine shows a fitted bodice with long overskirt. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 95.00.

Dinner and Restaurant Dresses

Plain satin with Georgette bodice—Georgette, soutache braided, emb. and fur trimmed—black silk lace—all chiffon velvet. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 55.00.

Misses' Street Dresses

Tricotine, Poirer twill, serge, jersey—some in draped effects—others straight line with belts—some showing the new long-waisted effect. Prices 13.75, 16.50 to 60.00.

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Simplicity expresses the styles—simplicity in outline—in trimming—often showing draped skirts and surplice waists—Georgette, crepe meteors, satin. Prices 19.50, 25.00 to 60.00.

Misses' Dance Frocks

Taffeta, satin, combined with net and silver lace, straight, full skirt—silver laces on bodice and silver belt—turquoise, orchid, pink, mais, also black. Price 19.50.

Women's Coats Bolivia, Velours

Many models showing large fur collars, or large convertible collars of cloth—Straight line or belted styles—Fabrics soft, and beautiful in colorings. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 95.00.

Women's Motor Coats

Featuring the attractive and almost indispensable large collar, from the roomy cape effects to the closer convertible models—many collars of fur. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 75.00.

Women's Street Coats

Quite a number reproducing imported models—Bolivia, duvetyn, silvertone and broadcloth—belted and flaring styles, many with fur trimmings. Prices 45.00, 55.00 to 100.00.

Misses' Coats

Diagonal cheviot and velours—one belted model has large fur collar—another has wide cape collar, with novel pockets. Prices 25.00 and 35.00.



From a model with made ornament shown by Chandler & Co.

Many hats shown in Misses' models at 10.00 and 15.00

Fur Scarfs—Hudson Seal—Mole

Specializing in these furs

Hudson Seal (Chapel Dyed)

Examples of the Values.

Scarf. Special..... 13.50
Scarf. Special..... 22.50
Scarf. Special..... 37.50
Scarf. Special..... 47.50
Cape. Special..... 72.50
Cape. Special..... 87.50
Cape. Special..... 125.00

Mole

(Genuine Scotch Mole)

Examples of the Values.

Scarf. Special..... 40.00
Scarf. Special..... 75.00
Scarf. Special..... 85.00
Scarf. Special..... 87.50
Mole and Ermine..... 45.00
Mole and Ermine..... 125.00
Mole and Ermine..... 200.00

Fall Silks—a wealth of color

Never more fascinating in their diversity of colors, the brilliant outing shades—soft, subdued tones and the in-between shades—all are shown.

Navy—taupe—wistaria—seal—purple—cadet—sapphire—emerald—American beauty—orchid—pink—males—turquoise, and a host of others—also black and white.

Rich Chiffon Velvets—Velveteens and Plushes—Lustrous satins and charmeuses—beautiful crepe meteors and crepe de chine—The charming silks in stripes and plaids.

Scrim Curtains

Reproducing in block motifs and insertion effects much higher priced curtains.

Several patterns—imitation flut motifs, Cluny insertion and edges. Very fine quality round French scrim..... Pair 7.50

Drapery Velvets

Qualities that are usually obtainable only at much higher prices—Antique weaves in colors of blue, green, rose or mulberry—novelty stripes in blue and tan, mulberry and tan. Heavy 5.00 silk quality..... Yard 5.00

Cretannes and Block Prints

Heavy twills, cottons, reps and taffeta weaves, heavy taffeta prints—floral designs, chintz patterns, shadow patterns and other cretonne effects—31 to 50 inches. Yard 35c to 1.25.

Cotton Sheets

Made specially for Chandler & Co. from standard quality sheeting—Compare the size and quality with prices usually asked and the following will be found exceptionally low in price.

Size 54x 99 in..... 90
Size 63x 99 in..... 1.00
Size 63x108 in..... 1.05
Size 72x 99 in..... 1.15
Size 72x108 in..... 1.20
Size 81x 99 in..... 1.25
Size 81x108 in..... 1.30
Size 90x108 in..... 1.40

Blankets

Wool Blankets 70x50 in. at 5.00—A single bed blanket 60x84 in. at 7.50—A blanket 60x90 in. at 9.00 and a double bed blanket at 7.00, are a few of the values—other prices range up to 35.00.

Puffs

The special values include a Down Puff with saten covering at 6.00—A Florentine Puff in rose, copen and light blue at 6.00 and one with silk covering at 8.25.

ORIENTAL RUGS

—of the finer qualities in the most effective designs and colorings

2 Persian Bijar Rugs, size about 12.6x8.0—Rich combination of colors—Each 550.00—A Persian Serehend, size 15.6x7.3—Deep blue ground, quite an old piece at 295.00—An India Carpet, size 16.6x14.4—note the price, 345.00—2 Antique Bokhara Rugs, size about 8.6x7—In the richest of Bokhara reds—difficult indeed to find such desirable old rugs nowadays. Price each 295.00—A Saruk of fine quality, size 12.2x8.8—Price 575.00—A Persian Serape, size 11.10x8.0—Of very fine weave and most beautiful coloring—Price 345.00.

Kermanshah, 9.10x6.3..... 245.00 Persian Hall Rug, 12.6x3.1..... 85.00
Kermanshah, 10.8x8.0..... 345.00 Kurdistan, 12.4x5.5..... 195.00
Chinese Rug, 11.5x9.0..... 345.00 Iran, 6.5x4.5..... 100.00
Afghan Bokhara, 10.3x8.4..... 195.00 Shina, 6.6x3.10..... 90.00

Laristan, 17.10x15.3, 295.00—Rajah-Mir, 13.10x10.10, 245.00—2 Bokhara Rugs, most of them antiques. Prices from 70.00 to 135.00—3 fine Persian Saruks and Sehmas, sizes about 6.5x4.6. Two priced 185.00, and the other 165.00—3 Chinese Carpets, about 9x12. Rose and blue ground. Priced 195.00 to 245.00.

SHIELD FOR THE HOHENZOLLERNS

Andre Cheradame Shows Purpose Which Hapsburgs Serve—Why Count Czernin Cooperates With Dr. Michaelis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Andre Cheradame, writing in the *Victoire*, affirms that, in spite of the Russian retreat, the German-Magyar hegemony is so seriously threatened by the increasing longing for independence, felt by the Slav and Latin peoples subject to the Hapsburgs, that Count Czernin, Foreign Minister to Charles I, in his efforts to save Austria, without whom Pan-Germanism would crumble away, has had recourse to a maneuver which is as fantastic as unexpected. Lord Robert Cecil had occasion to say recently in the House of Commons that England's principal enemy was not Austria but Germany, an assertion which is no more than a commonplace, and this phrase has been seized upon by Count Czernin, who was prepared to act as intermediary between London and Berlin. The *Cologne Gazette* emphasizes on its part the "great importance of the indisputable advances made to Austria by England." The object of these utterances is to sow suspicion between the Allies and to make the Rumanians, Serbs, Italians, Czechs, Poles and Jugo-Slavs think that England wishes to conclude peace, believing it to be possible to separate Austria from Germany.

By way of answer to this Austro-German maneuver, really a good sign because of the anxieties it reveals, it is well to state the fundamental reasons which make it impossible for the Hapsburgs to be effective adversaries of the Hohenzollerns and of Germany. Certain Austrophiles may say, "But the new Emperor of Austria-Hungary wants peace and so does Empress Zita." That is perfectly true, but the peace which the Hapsburgs want is a peace which will save their crown and at the same time that of the Hohenzollerns, and that is the reason why Count Czernin is seen cooperating with Dr. Michaelis. At the end of last June, the Emperor Charles I received the leaders of the different parties and said to them: "The alliance with Germany is, and will remain, the fundamental basis of our foreign policy, the safety of Austria is bound up with it." On July 24 at Budapest Count Tisza declared that "all the attempts to spread a belief in differences between Hungary and Germany were made in vain." On June 29 the Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, declared to a correspondent of the *New Free Press* at Vienna: "Conviction obtains in Germany at present that the future and even the very existence of Germany and Austria-Hungary depend on their union. The intimate union of the alliances is an axiom for me."

After these three recent categorical utterances, it is really more trifling to talk of a possible separation between the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns. Austrophiles give yet another proof of their ignorance when they say, "but the Emperor Charles is prepared to introduce a liberal policy founded on the autonomy of his Slav subjects, and, therefore, it may be possible to come to an understanding with him." Jugo-Slavia, without the Slovenes and the Kingdom of Poland, such as the Emperor Charles envisages it, is nothing more than the Pan-Germanist plan dreamed by the Pan-Germanist plan of 1893. This new grouping was then foreseen, not with any idea of giving their freedom to the Austrian Slavs, but by way of preventing them from having a majority in the Parliament of Vienna, and by these means divide them, and so render them more subject to Germanism.

This, declares M. Cheradame, is proved by the Pan-Germanist documents which he had reproduced in the *Illustration* for June 23 of the current year. Besides, to believe in the possibility of an agreement between the Emperor Charles and his Slav subjects argued an utter want of perception of the irreconcilable nature of the terms of the problem which would have to be solved in order to bring about such an agreement. It showed a complete ignorance of Austria-Hungary to imagine that, excellent young man as the Emperor Charles might be, he, a German prince, could (1) extricate himself from the formidable bonds resulting from the seizure of the troops of the Monarchy by the general staff in Berlin—or (2) free himself from the financial obligation arising from the loans made to Vienna and Budapest by Berlin during the war, which rendered Austria-Hungary absolutely dependent on Germany. (3) arrange matters with the German Austrian nobility; (4) liberate himself from the influences of the feudal Magyar nobility which was ultra Prussophil, and (5) give satisfaction to his Slav subjects who wanted, not autonomy, but independence, in order to form democratic independent states, a thing radically incompatible with the maintenance of the Hapsburg monarchy.

It is obvious that, if the western allies think it possible to solve this problem which is equivalent to squaring the circle, they would thereby show their ignorance of the nature of the Hapsburg monarchy and also, a more serious matter, that they were going counter to the aspirations of the Poles, the Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs, who already were morally their allies. That would be the betrayal of the democratic policy of the Entente at the very moment when it was being declared that the liberation of oppressed peoples constituted the common ideal of the Allies. According to the criterion of all who had seriously studied the question, the most certain method of safeguarding the universe against the return of an attack

from Pan-Germanism consisted in rendering independent the oppressed nations of Central Europe; to delay this by the hypothesis of an arrangement with the Hapsburgs would be to delay the end of the war by means of disappointing negotiations. Besides what arrangement could be concluded with a Hapsburg whose word was worth just as much as that of a Hohenzollern? In 1871 Francis Joseph solemnly promised his Czech subjects that he would go to Prague to be crowned King of Bohemia. Later on he obstinately refused to keep this engagement. After this fact, which is almost traditional in the history of the Viennese court, what credence could be placed in the magnificent promises which Charles von Hapsburg might sign? Even supposing the Austrian Emperor and the Empress Zita are as sincerely antiotheic as they are capable of being, no account could be taken of their sentiments. First because any leader of the Hapsburgs, whoever he may be, is imprisoned in a formidable system of feudal and Germanic prejudices and by bureaucratic and clerical traditions from which it is impossible for him to dissociate himself. And in the second place would it be admissible to have no stronger guarantee against the return of such an awful war as the one now in progress than that presented by two frail mortals?

A lasting peace must be built upon ample and firm foundations. In Central Europe nothing stronger could be found than the 42,000,000 Poles, Czechs-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs cutting Pan-Germany in two, whose anti-Germanism is the very condition of their liberty; for these 42,000,000 human beings can only achieve their liberty by freeing themselves from the Hapsburgs who are the vassals of the Hohenzollerns. Thus it appears that the end of the Hapsburgs is the indispensable preliminary to the only possible solution of the problem of Central Europe in conformity with the ideas and interests of the Allies as proclaimed by those men who, though few in numbers, must be believed, because they are the only ones who have done all that is needed for the study of this complicated problem. Such men are, in France, MM. Louis Leger, Ernest Denis, Auguste Gauvain, Hautmont, etc., and in England, Wickham Steed, Seton-Watson, Sir Arthur Evans, and Dr. Dillon. The last named has recently published a résumé of instructed opinion among the Allies on the subject of the Hapsburg monarchy, declaring that the idea of a separate peace with Austria-Hungary is chimerical. Let there be no delay in applying a vigorous democratic policy to Central Europe. Let it be understood once for all that the Hapsburgs are prisoners of a system which obliges them, whether they wish it or not, to be the shield of the Hohenzollerns. Let the logic of the following conceptions be understood: All the peace conditions of the Allies may be summed up in one: to terminate the war in such a manner as shall prevent it from starting again. To bring this about, an end must be made of Prussian militarism and therefore of the Hohenzollern, so that the Hohenzollern cannot support war or sign a peace which, thanks to the Hapsburgs, would save him. Let that which is necessary be done to hasten the fall of the Hapsburgs. The Hohenzollern will soon follow him.

MINNEHAHA LOSS CONFIRMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The destruction of the Atlantic Transport liner *Minnehaha* by a German submarine has been confirmed by a cable received here. The message says that 43 members of the crew were lost and 110 were saved. Chief Officer Albany, O. A. Wills, purser; Dr. J. F. Barrett, surgeon; three other officers and three engineers were among those who perished. Capt. Frank Claret, the *Minnehaha's* commander, and First Officer Pierce were saved.

FRANCHISE BILL'S THIRD READING

Canadian War-Time Elections Measure Is Carried in House of Commons by 53 to 22 Vote—Session Is Practically Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont. (Saturday)—The third reading of the War-Time Elections Bill was carried in the House of Commons this morning, shortly after 2:30 o'clock by a majority of 21, 53 voting for the measure and 22 against, and as far as the more serious business is concerned, the session is practically at an end. The bill was carried by means of the closure, which has become so common of late days, and within a few minutes of the House assembling, the bill was well under way.

Some excellent speeches were delivered, and it was generally agreed in the House that the effect of the closure limiting the speakers to 20 minutes, made greatly for conciseness of argument and brilliancy of delivery. It was the crystallization of a two-hour speech into 20 minutes, and the speech greatly gained by the curtailment.

Most of the "big guns" took the floor, including Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, and the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. An interesting speech was delivered by Mr. W. G. Weichel, the member from North Waterloo, which is largely a German constituency and includes in it the town of Kitchener, formerly called Berlin. The speaker, who is the only member in the House of strictly German origin, referred to the loyalty of his fellow countrymen in Canada and the manner in which they had supported the patriotic and other funds and had observed the laws of the country, and said that many of them had sent their sons to the front, who were fighting alongside their English-speaking fellow-citizens. Many of these, through ignorance, had never become naturalized and he asked the Government to show them some consideration.

The Premier replied and said that he quite agreed with what the member had said. He pointed out that there were men in Ontario of German descent who had been there from 20 to 40 years, who had voted, taken the oath of allegiance, filled important positions, including that of aldermen, and who now found, to their surprise, that they were never naturalized and that, technically, they never possessed the rights of a British citizen. To meet the injustice of the situation, the Government had recently passed an order-in-council setting out the policy of the Government as to a granting of naturalization papers to the men of the class and character mentioned by Mr. Weichel. The purport of the order was that where men of enemy nationality had resided in Canada for many years and if they were of good character, and there was no reason for believing that their sympathies were with the Central Powers in the war, the Government would be prepared to grant such men naturalization.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of his speech, reiterated his unaltered objection to conscription. He indignantly repudiated certain suggestions which had been made by one of the Conservative members, Colonel Currie, implying a connection between the men on trial in Montreal for dynamiting and other offenses and the Liberal Party. As for himself personally, the leader of the opposition said that his record was before the country and he had no need to defend himself

from such attacks. The charge made against him on the floor of the House where he had sat for 40 years had no foundation.

Other prominent speakers during the night were the Hon. Charles Macmillan, the Hon. George Graham, the Hon. Frank Oliver, and Sir George Foster.

OLD RULING MAY FIX BREAD PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—If the Federal Wheat Price Fixing Committee contents itself with establishing a price for flour, and does not take any steps to fix the wholesale and retail prices of bread, so that the consumer really gets the benefit of a lower cost of wheat, the city of New Orleans will invoke an old ordinance which does fix those prices, according to Sam Stone Jr., commissioner of public safety.

"This ordinance, which has not been enforced for years, but which has never been repealed and is enforceable, provides that when flour is at \$11 a barrel," said Mr. Stone, "20 ounces of bread must be sold at retail for 10 cents, and 10 ounces for 5 cents."

"With flour at \$12 a barrel—the price at which it probably will be held under the new fixed figure of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat—the ordinance provides that 15 ounces must be given for nine cents and nine ounces for 5 cents. I am going to revive the ordinance if the Federal Government does not fix some price for the wholesalers and retailers."

Hope of 14 ounces of bread for 5 cents, raised by the price-fixing committee, finds no responsive echo either on the Board of Trade, among the flour dealers, with the bakers, or in the minds of the consumers. E. F. Kohnke, chairman of the quotations committee on flour of the Board of Trade, says. Also, he states that, figuring five bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour, and adding 34 cents for sacks, 25 cents for profit to the millers and 55 cents for freight, flour made from \$2.20 wheat will cost the baker about \$12.14 in New Orleans. "Millers will not reply to inquiries to buy," said Mr. Kohnke, "and everything will remain uncertain until adjustments are made. Quotations have been considered nominal for some time, and nobody has been buying flour in large amounts, so that there is little chance for the committee to make new quotations."

KENTUCKY HAS 150 NEW COAL COMPANIES

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Since April 1, of this year, 150 companies formed for the development of coal lands in Kentucky have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

The strike of the miners in the Eastern Kentucky coal field went into its fourth week recently with no evidence of a weakening on either side. The operators have kept open their offer to treat with the men individually or through committees, but decline to treat with them as a union or through officials of the United Mine Workers of America. The men refuse to accept these terms, despite the willingness of the operators to grant the eight-hour day, involving an increase in pay, unless the demand for recognition of the union is granted.

There are about 20,000 men idle. Operators in the southern end of the field employing about 4000 men recently agreed to recognize the union, and these mines are now in operation, but there appears to be no prospect for an immediate resumption of mines employing the great bulk of miners.

HIGH PRICES STIR ARGENTINA

Salaries and Wages Still on a Pre-War Basis, and the People Are Making Demand on the Government for Relief

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The rise in price of all common necessities—food, clothing, housing, fire and light—has become so serious that there is a loud demand on the Government for relief. Living in Buenos Aires today is as dear as it is in London and New York under war conditions, but salaries and wages are still being paid on a pre-war basis, with discouraging results in thousands of respectable homes that have hitherto striven to pay their way and put by a trifle.

Carelessness in buying is largely responsible for this condition, as the people continue to pay whatever prices are asked, though protesting as they do so. People here usually buy with no appreciation of the real state of the wholesale market.

A large number of Argentines, especially among the poorer and more illiterate classes, always calculate their

purchases on a currency basis—five cents' worth of cheese, 10 cents' worth of flour, 20 cents' worth of meat or bread. This is a boon to the dishonest or hard-hearted tradesman, as it does away with the possibility of his being called upon to explain short measure.

This thriftlessness in marketing is characteristic of the Argentine woman. And, although it is true that she is beginning to learn under the stress of adversity, her chattering is elemental and futile compared to the businesslike manner in which the French, Italian and German women go about their purchases of daily food.

It is in the ordinary food and covering that the household budget is proving so knotty a problem, and the worst of it is that while matters remain as they are there is no way out. For the generally dwindling commerce of the country is beginning to affect every one. Hitherto government aid has been futile, for experience shows that when official means are taken to cheapen any commodity, from grapes to moist sugar, it is a certainty that the speculator and the middleman begin to reap a fatter harvest than before. Cooperation also has failed because of the difficulty of importing in small lots.

Under present conditions, Argentina offers no attraction for the middle class man on a salary, and unless the close of the war sees a vast change in present methods of food distribution, with equitable prices for producer and consumer, there will be a wholesale emigration.

In the meantime, the Government is trying various methods for reducing the cost of the every-day necessities.

TREASON CALLED A CRIME AGAINST STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Judge Ben H. Hill of the Fulton Superior Court, in charging a new grand jury, dwelt at length on the situation brought about by the European war and severely arraigned treason. He declared that any person committing treason against the United States commits it also against the state in which he lives and gave his opinion that the state as well as the federal Government should have power to try and to punish the crime.

Touching upon alleged violations of the bone-dry liquor laws, the judge pointed to the fact that the Fulton County jail, where 150 people on an average were formerly held, has only about 50 prisoners. He declared it probable that the decrease was due to the elimination of liquor.

"Liquor is legally dead and buried," Judge Hill declared, "and its death has saved many a home, many a man, and prevented many a crime."

COTTON MILLS BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Cotton mills of Mississippi are running with all the orders for cotton goods, string and other articles that they can possibly fill, according to David McDowell, factory inspector. Mills which have not been able to get business for years are running with full forces and others are getting ready to do a big year's work.

INTER-STATE

An Extra Value Car

Why the Price Has Not Been Advanced

IN THE past few months practically all automobile manufacturers have been forced to increase the price of their product. If you have been at all skeptical as to the reasonableness of such a procedure, when nearly everything else you eat, wear or use has increased in price, we say that it has been vitally necessary for these automobile manufacturers to increase the price of their cars.

Our object is not to argue—our message is of a different nature.

We want you to know why the Inter-State has not been increased in price.

We believe that such information is valuable to you if you have been disappointed because the car you had in mind is now out of your reach.

We cannot feel that there has been any element of luck responsible for our ability to keep the Inter-State price where it is today.

In looking back over the past year and a half, we can see where experience and financial resourcefulness have made it possible to keep the Inter-State price constant. Those men who form the Inter-State Motor Company are experienced manufacturers. Other lines of business in which they are interested are doing millions of dollars worth of business a year. Being manufacturers, they study and know to the best of their ability, manufacturing conditions, and this experience has enabled them to overcome the many obstacles which have confronted manufacturers, especially at this time.

They have seen that the prices of all materials entering into the construction of automobiles would increase. Through the strength of their buying power, they were able, without making it a burden to the Inter-State Motor Company, to ask all concerns making Inter-State units to ship them to Muncie as fast as the production facilities of these concerns would allow. For the past year and a half there have been no shipping schedules on Inter-State material. It has been "Let it come in as fast as possible." The result of this unrestricted buying has given us a big supply of material.

We do not wish to infer that we have not had our share of set-backs, but fortunately these set-backs have all been, in the last analysis, in our favor and have assisted us to keep the Inter-State price where it has been and is today.

We have sufficient material purchased through this careful planning with which to build Inter-State cars at no increase in price.

Frankly, the length of time we can protect our present price depends entirely upon how long this material will last.

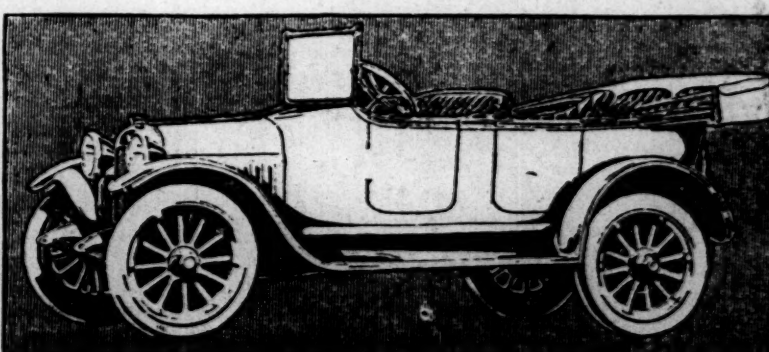
Careful investigation on your part will show that the Inter-State has made a desirable reputation for performance and stability in the past few years. It is essentially a genuine, medium-priced car of proven ability, backed by an institution which knows to a certainty that the reputation of this product depends upon the maintenance of a definite standard of value regardless of the number of years they are in business.

Today there are Inter-State dealers in practically all the important cities of the United States who will be very glad to discuss with you the many advantages of the Inter-State car. If you are anxious to buy a car which has not been increased in price and which will render you a degree of service, for the price, which is far above the average, we would suggest that you get in touch with an Inter-State dealer today and ask for a demonstration.

The substance of the whole matter is that you can save money now and afterward.

Inter-State Motor Company
Factory and General Offices Muncie, Indiana

INTER-STATE BOSTON CO.
167 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
N. E. DISTRIBUTOR



L. P. Hollander & Company

Our Display of

Women's Apparel for Autumn

Offers an opportunity to make selections for immediate wear from models absolutely exclusive, both in style and material.

Suits for Street and Sport Wear
Coats for Every Purpose New Paris Blouses
French Tea Gowns and Underwear
Sweaters and Dress Accessories Millinery
Misses' and Children's Garments for School and College

FASHIONABLE FURS

The assortment surpasses any previous showing. Models representing all the Leading Paris Creators.

COATS WRAPS COATEES
SCARFS and MUFFS

202-216 BOYLSTON STREET - BOSTON

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Cadorna is already pushing forward through the thick wooded country in the direction of Ternova.

For the rest, the Germans have recovered the front line of some trenches recently captured by the French, north of Courleres Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse, but have been severely repulsed in an effort to recapture the trenches north of the Aisne, on what is known as the Casemates Plateau. On the British front the perpetual bombing of aerodromes and munition dumps by the air service goes steadily on, but no sign comes from Sir Douglas Haig as to his ultimate intentions.

Mt. San Gabriele Crest Captured

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Italian troops have overrun the last Austrian defenses on top of Mt. San Gabriele, official dispatches from the Italian high command announce. For 22 days the battle around this mountain has continued without interruption, ending with "this most terrible and glorious victory," the official dispatches declared.

Winning the crest of San Gabriele gives the Italians domination of the Frigidio Valley and all of the Gorizia Plain.

British Improve Position

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Regarding operations east of Westhoek, Field Marshal Haig reported today: "We slightly improved our position."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The German official statement issued on Friday says:

Western Front.—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery battle, which had been violent since the afternoon between the Houthouster Wood-Comins-Ypres Canal increased to drumfire in the evening and in the early morning to the north of Frezenberg. No English attacks have taken place.

On the night of Sept. 12-13, Wurttemberg companies drove out the enemy forces from the wooded section to the north of Langemarck. Numerous Englishmen were brought back prisoners.

In Artois and north of St. Quentin several reconnoitering enterprises were successful. Prisoners and booty fell into our hands.

Army group of the German Crown Prince. West of Guinecourt and on the Aisne, Westphalian and Hanseatic shock troops penetrated as far as the second French line and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy troops in a trench engagement and returned with a number of prisoners.

In Champagne and before Verdun the artillery activity has increased to great intensity in only a few sectors.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The official statement issued on Friday night says:

There was local fighting during the day in the neighborhood of the crossroads, northeast of St. Julien. Our troops made some progress and have taken a few prisoners. On Thursday 80 bombs were dropped by our air planes on enemy billets, and east of Lens their troops in the open and in trenches were harassed by machine gun fire from a low altitude.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The official statement issued on Friday says:

On the front north of the River Aisne the Germans, at an early hour, executed a sudden attack. The assault, preceded by violent bombardment, was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy troops suffered heavy losses.

Last night's statement reads: The artillery fighting was quite lively in Champagne and in the region of the Monts. We entered the German trenches west of Navarin Farm in Champagne and took some prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked the positions we captured recently north of the Courleres Wood. On a front of about 500 meters the enemy forces succeeded in entering our advanced line. The fighting continues.

Army of the East, Sept. 13.—The enemy troops attempted reconnoissances on the Serbian front, and again at our positions, northwest of Monastir, but were repulsed. We captured some prisoners. Artillery fighting is reported in the sectors of Monte and Monastir. Around Pogradec our troops are entrenching themselves in the ground captured recently. In this region we have taken a total of 373 prisoners, including 10 officers. We also captured four mountain cannons, one 37-millimeter gun, eight machine guns and a considerable amount of war material, including more than 1000 rifles and 600 cases of ammunition.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday).—The official statement issued on Friday reads: Along the whole front a heavy rain has greatly impeded the fighting.

PROGRESS RAPID ON WAR TAX BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate and House conferees on the War Revenue Bill have agreed upon about one-half of the taxes carried in the bill. House conferees yielded to the Senate plan for taxing incomes. However, it will be remembered, the income tax section as adopted by the Senate, with the ex-

ception of the Gerry amendments, is the provision accepted by the House when that body rejected the plan of the Ways and Means Committee and adopted the so-called Lenroot amendments, which, in fact, raise the major portion of the sum to be derived through incomes.

Such rapid progress was made on the first day of the conference that the leading disputes were narrowed to the war profits and postage sections, foreshadowing a complete agreement early next week.

While conclusions of the conferees are officially said to be tentative, there is little probability of further changes in the sections passed over. The committee's sessions are secret, at the request of Representative Kitchin, but it is reliably stated that the results of the first meeting included partly:

Adoption of the income tax normal and surtax rates virtually as revised by the Senate and designed to raise \$342,200,000 additional revenue; elimination of the House provision levying a one-third increase on 1916 taxes, a retroactive assessment from which \$108,000,000 in revenue was to be raised; partial approval of the tobacco section as revised downward by the Senate to raise \$55,600,000, as against \$68,200,000 proposed by the House; and adoption of the intoxicating beverage section virtually as revised by the Senate to raise \$207,000,000, as compared with \$151,000,000 proposed by the House.

U. S. FLAG ON COMMON TORN

(Continued from page one)

assignment, as the need is great. Yesterday the station sent five recruits to Syracuse, three to Ft. Slocum and four to the one hundred and third field artillery.

The marine corps recruiting station is endeavoring to enlist a drummer, none of the applicants thus far being able to pass the test.

Several French Canadians were among those who enlisted at the British-Canadian tent on the Common and the Mission headquarters at 44 Bromfield Street, yesterday.

Ready for Boston Men

Camp Devens Prepares for Big Quota Expected Sept. 23

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Everything is in readiness for receiving Boston's big 40 per cent increment for the national army, which, according to present plans, will be sent here on Sunday, Sept. 23, leaving Boston at 3 o'clock. Official notice to this effect was sent out yesterday by Col. Thomas D. Barroll of Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens' office to chairmen of local exemption boards.

Most of the men in Boston's regiment, the three hundred and first infantry, will go home for Sunday in full uniform, for uniforms for every man in the company have been distributed. Colonel Tompkins is also obtaining each day enough uniforms for an additional 50 men so that when the new arrivals reach here next week they can be put in military attire, and the work of training pushed ahead.

The new Boston men will go into the three hundred and first regiment, and other Massachusetts men will be distributed among the three hundred and second infantry, the three hundred and first light artillery regiment, the three hundred and third machine gun battalion, and battalions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 of the depot brigade.

Connecticut men will probably go into the three hundred and fourth infantry regiment, batteries D, E, and F of the three hundred and second light field artillery, and the three hundred and first machine gun battalion, also the three hundred and second machine gun battalion, and the second and third battalions of the depot brigade.

The three hundred and first engineer's division will receive the men from Rhode Island, and A, B and C batteries of the three hundred and third heavy field artillery will absorb Maine men. The New Hampshire recruits will go into D, E and F batteries, and those from Vermont will be put into A, B and C batteries of the

Eastern Steamship Lines METROPOLITAN LINE To New York

VIA CAPE COD CANAL Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound Leave North Side India Wharf, every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

RANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf, week days at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings. Commencing Sept. 17, leave India Wharf Mondays, Tues., Thurs. and Fries. at 5 P. M. Connecting at Rockland for Bangor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.

PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 6 P. M. for Portland. (For New York, see below.)

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 P. M. Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also City Office, 352 Washington St., and at American Express and other Tourist Offices.

"Old Point & Norfolk Trips" From Boston, Grand 1000-mile trip. Meals and berth included on steamer.

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AUSTRALIA

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER, B. C., BY THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS OF THE CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 352 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

three hundred second light field artillery.

The men from Northern New York will enter the three hundred and third infantry regiment and other New Yorkers will be distributed among the depot brigade.

The artillery regiments have adopted the Plattsburg method of airing their blankets in the sun outside the barracks, and every morning the men may be seen busily engaged in this task.

Recruits in the three hundred and second field artillery are learning the first rudiments of horseback riding by making use of wooden horses. Mounts for the outfit have not yet arrived in camp, so that wooden horses have been erected upon which mounting is taught. The use of the harness and riding attire will also be taught in this connection.

Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Romeyn, a mustering-in officer, has arrived from Ft. Ethan Allen, but none of the recruits will be mustered until the entire 100 per cent has been assembled.

The W. C. T. U. is making plans for the opening of a rest house on the road to Shirley, where temperance drinks will be served free to enlisted men. Many of the officers and men are quartered in this section and it is believed there is opportunity for much welfare work.

Until further notice, Sundays will be observed as visiting days, the hours being from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. No passes are required.

Religious services will be conducted at the Y. M. C. A. houses, and also at the big tent of the Christian Federation of Ayer on the direct road leading from the railroad station to Camp Devens.

Colors for 101st Regiment

Presentation on Common Followed by Review by General Edwards

With the various battalions of the one hundred and first regiment, United States engineers (formerly the First Corps of Cadets), grouped about the Parkman Bandstand on the Common, a presentation of a stand of national and regimental colors took place yesterday afternoon, the flags being presented by the Veteran Association of the Independent Corps of Cadets, after which the regiment was reviewed by its division commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

The Veteran Association, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Francis H. Appleton, M. V. M., retired, marched from Arlington Street to the Common, escorted by the first motor corps, M. S. G., organized by the Independent Corps of Cadets. The presentation colors were borne by Color Sergeants William B. Clarke and Leonard S. King of the motor corps, and guarded by 16 veterans.

Col. George W. Bunnell of the regiment accepted the colors, expressing appreciation of the generosity and thoughtfulness of the cadet veterans in behalf of his command.

The colors were then dedicated by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins, brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins of the regiment, after which Major-General Edwards reviewed the battalions.

The ceremonial was witnessed by a large gathering, comprising city officials, members of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion, the Forty-fifth Regiment Association, the Massachusetts Historical Association, Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, and members of the Governor's Council.

Recreation for Soldiers

Representative of Fosdick Commission Visits Headquarters

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, representing the Fosdick Commission, which aims to furnish amusement and recreation for the soldiers in training camps and cantonments, was in Boston this morning in conference with Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston at Northeastern headquarters.

In connection with the work overseas, John P. Booth and the Rev. Herman Page, the latter of the twenty-

sixth signal corps, will serve as civilian aides and will be uniformed as befits their position. Mr. Booth was prominent in athletics during his course at Yale, and his work will be mainly along athletic lines.

Sensor Weeks and Congressman Taggart were other visitors at division headquarters, and they conversed with Major-General Edwards for perhaps 20 minutes on various subjects.

Eleven men from Boston, Chelsea, East Boston, Somerville and Dorchester have passed the examinations in aeronautical subjects and have been sent to the Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Another squad of 10 men has been ordered to report for active duty at the Missouri Aeronautical School in St. Louis, and of the number, one is Warren B. Townley of the U. S. S. Tampa of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Others are from Boston and its environs.

Ten more men have passed their examinations in the aviation section of the signal enlisted reserve corps, and will be placed on active duty in one of the ground schools where their instruction in the theory of flying will commence at once. Among the men, all of whom are from Boston and vicinity, is George H. Perkins of this city, who has already attained considerable experience as an aviator and who has given various exhibitions in New England.

Recruiting Plan Approved

The United States War Department, through the Adjutant-General of the United States, has approved a proposition to recruit the Massachusetts regiments comprising Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser's depot brigade from the drafted men in the cities and towns from which the company units in these regiments originally came. This information came to Governor McCall this morning in a wire from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Tests for All Registered

Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal-general, in a telegram to Governor McCall today, stated that the United States Government desires that every man registered under the Selective Service Act be physically examined, and that the boards, now trained and tried, continue to call men for examination until all have been examined.

BOND BILL BUT LITTLE CHANGED IN THE SENATE

Expected to Pass by Unanimous Vote as Approved by House—Senator Stone Explains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate is considering the War Credits Bill today and will pass that measure late this afternoon unless it is confronted by some unlooked-for obstacle. It is prepared today for passage in about the form in which it passed the House by unanimous consent last week. Plans for passing the measure on Friday were blocked by Senator La Follette, who insisted upon the consideration of some amendments today.

The bill provides for the issuance of bonds and certificates to the amount of \$11,500,000,000. The measure will probably be carried unanimously without a record vote being cast. It is conceded that no changes affecting the amount of bonds and certificates—\$11,538,000,000—or their interest rates will be made, and that the bill will pass practically by unanimous consent.

Friday's debate was purely perfunctory, with the average attendance of senators not constituting a quorum. The only contest was on an amendment by Senator Brady, which was rejected, proposing a specific appropriation of about \$5,000,000 for newspaper and periodical space in advertising the new bonds. Senator Pomerenne denounced an alleged news-

paper lobby as active for the proposal.

Amendments of the Finance Committee adopted included those increasing from 1-7 to 1-4 of 1 per cent of the bonds and war savings certificates the expense allowance for flotation, and decreasing from 1-10 to 1-20 of 1 per cent the allowance for the indebtedness certificates.

One amendment which, however, was rejected, would have required the Allies to pay expenses of floating bonds for their loans. It was offered by Senator Poindexter.

Sensor La Follette's amendments propose that the bonds should be of denominations of \$20, or some multiple of that sum, that they should be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from date of issue, or otherwise mature in 20 years, and that the rate of interest for certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates should not be more than 4 per cent.

Sensor Stone, in explaining the proposed bond issue, read a statement of the bond issues for 1917. The statement shows that the first bond issue of the year, made April 24, 1917, was for \$2,000,000,000. The total bonds to be issued under the pending bill amount to \$7,538,945,460, which sum includes \$4,000,000,000 for bonds not as yet authorized, \$3,063,945,460 for bonds authorized by the act of April 24, 1917, \$225,000,000 for bonds authorized by act of Aug. 5, 1909 (known as the Panama Canal Bonds) \$150,000,000 for the issue by joint resolution March 4, 1917, and \$100,000,000 for bonds authorized March 3 of this year for miscellaneous purposes.

WEDNESDAY PARADE IS IMPRACTICABLE

In a conference this morning by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment at Ayer, Governor McCall and Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Colonel Stevens informed the Governor that a parade of the drafted men in Boston and vicinity on next Wednesday, Sept. 19, is impracticable. Plans for a parade on that date have as a consequence practically been abandoned.

The schedules involving the movement of some of the troops to Ayer on next Friday and the remaining units largely from Boston a week from Sunday are the main cause for the upset in the plans.

A change in arrangements now would interfere with the contemplated troop movements.

400,000 TONS OF MEAT STORED

Bureau of Markets of United States Department of Agriculture Reports Enormous Amount in Reserve Sept 1

Almost 800,000,000 pounds of meat constituted the cold storage reserve for the United States on Sept. 1, according to a report from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture today. This enormous amount does not include the stocks which make up the supply for the large wholesale and retail dealers or that, necessarily unaccounted for, in the stores or packing houses.

Included in this estimation of the amount of meat are: Frozen beef, 116,654,385 pounds, an increase of 72.3 per cent over Sept. 1, 1916; cured beef, 31,927,327 pounds, increase 61.5 per cent; frozen lamb and mutton, 2,318,661 pounds, increase 8.6 per cent; frozen pork, 75,553,522 pounds, increase 5 per cent; dried salt pork, 197,815,747 pounds, increase 4.3 per cent; sweet pickled pork, 318,217,830 pounds, decrease 1 per cent; total poultry, 51,830,157 pounds, increase 25.3 per cent.

Although the storage houses reporting this year are more than for 1916, yet the complete number has not been heard from. Practically all important concerns are reporting, it is said. The 116 storage reporting Sept. 1, this year, showed total stocks of 2,544,220 pounds. The 66 storages reporting both this year and in 1916 showed an increase of 183.1 per cent.

An increase of 656.2 per cent in the holdings of roasters is reported. The total amount in 105 storages was 3,892,150 pounds. One hundred and seventeen storages reported on fowl holdings showing total stocks of 1,381,689 pounds, an increase of 11.9 per cent. Stocks of turkeys have increased enormously. The 115 storages reporting on turkeys this year showed total stocks of 3,149,431 pounds, and the 73 storages reporting both in 1916 and on Sept. 1 this year showed 1,498,707 pounds on hand as compared with the 150,765 pounds of last year, an increase of 894.1 per cent.

Creamery buttery stocks have decreased 10.6 per cent, although 335 storages reported stocks of 99,225,394 pounds on Sept. 1, 1917. American cheese holdings increased 51.5 per cent with 76,098,428 pounds on hand

the first of this month. The 373 storages reporting this year showed this number, while the 290 reporting both this year and last showed present holdings of 68,282,729 pounds as compared with the 45,049,914 pounds on hand Sept. 1, 1916.

Case egg holdings showed an increase of 3 per cent, while frozen eggs increased 181.4 per cent. Four hundred storages reported holdings of case eggs this year totaling 5,931,942 cases and the 144 storages reporting frozen eggs showed total stocks of 17,008,575 pounds.

Vegetable Storage Discussed

Supervisors of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau held a meeting in Waltham yesterday when the question of vegetable storage was discussed. Two pits, one a barrel pit and the other a mound pit, were explained. Details may be had by addressing the bureau at 613 Main Street, Waltham. Walter P. Schatz, manager of the bureau, presided.

Many Farmers at Market

Many farmers arrived at the Christopher Gibson playground market in Waltham yesterday, bringing large quantities of vegetables. Last week one dealer was expelled from the market on account of charging too high prices, but a market of hucksters has been started opposite the playground where the prices have been lowered to undersell the farmers. Under this competition the consumer is able to purchase vegetables at very low prices.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Practically twice as many school children exhibited products of their gardens in the Auditorium yesterday as entered the contest last year and the judges reported exceptionally good showings. There were about 70 varieties of fruits and vegetables, canned goods and dried fruit on exhibit. Appearing too late to enter the regular contest, an Armenian, Aziz Hachadoorian, won nine special prizes. He is 13 years old and in the seventh grade. The prizes were: First for gourds and black Mexican corn, second on green and seed cucumbers and honey beans, and third on potatoes, summer and marrow squash. In addition to the children's exhibits, many amateur "war" gardeners displayed the result of their season's work.

NAVY YARD WAGES RAISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wage increases at navy yards, averaging 10 per cent, were decided upon this afternoon by the readjustment board headed by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

Largest Importers and Distributors of Silks in New England

Thresher Brothers

"The Specialty Silk Store"

Now in Our New and Greatly Enlarged Buildings Nos. 15-17-19 Temple Place Through to 41 West Street

Please Note We have moved to Our New and Greatly Enlarged Store



OPENING OF OUR STYLE SHOW

Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1917

You are cordially invited to visit our Salesrooms during the "Opening Week"

We have a wonderful collection of

HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY

and accessories at notably low prices.

ALSO THE NEW

Silk and Lingerie Blouses

Silk Petticoats and Kimonos

SILKS and VELVETS

In the famous yard goods section you will be amazed at the endless assortments comprising the very newest weaves and tints in both plain and novelty effects in Silks, Georgette Crepes, Crepes de Chine, Satins and Taffetas for Costumes, Waists and Linings.

New Costume Velvets, New Millinery Velvets, New Broadcloths and Woolen Dress Goods—Your Presence Is Most Earnestly Desired OPENING WEEK.

NEW

Thresher Buildings

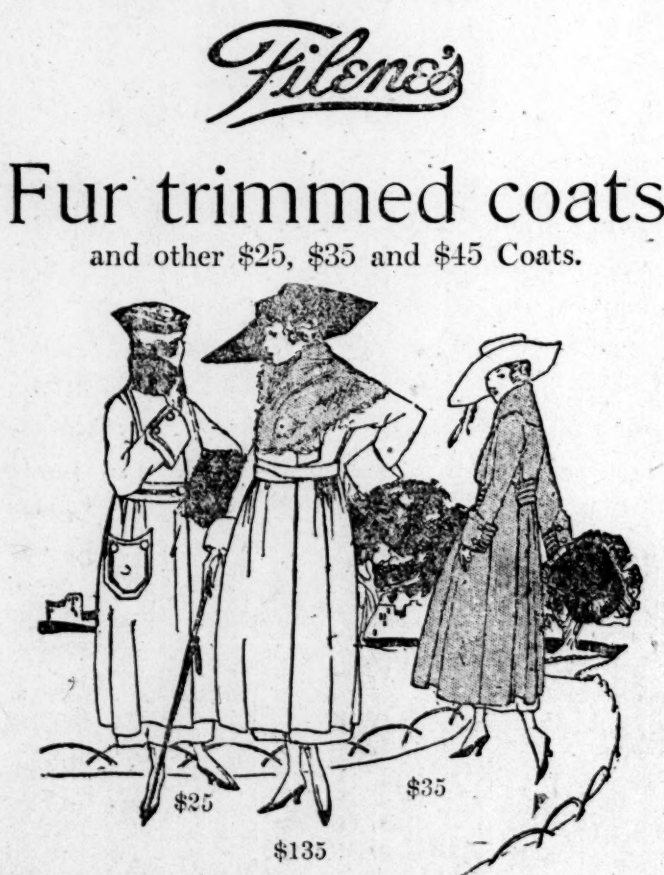
15-17-19 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

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PHILADELPHIA STORE 1322 CHESTNUT STREET

Our own Private Exchange Beach 6469 connecting all Departments



The best ones begin at \$45.

Bolivia coats, with big nutria collars, are \$45.

Velours and Bolivia coats, with simply huge fur collars, \$45

and \$50.

The \$45 and \$50 fur-trimmed coats sell almost on sight.

Other new coats, \$18.50 to \$215

(Filence's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

NEW SUGAR LAW FOR ARGENTINA

Bill Passes Senate Which Provides for Taking Off the Import Duty When the Price Reaches a Certain Limit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—There is now pending before the Argentine Senate a bill which already has passed the House of Deputies, providing for the importation of sugar free of duty whenever the price in the Buenos Aires market is more than 40 centavos a kilo, which is equivalent to 7.7 cents, gold, a pound. There seems to be little doubt that the bill will become law.

Sugar dealers are inclined to believe that the importation of sugar free of duty will result in lowering prices on common necessities, although the effect may not be felt immediately. The Government has been trying to solve the problem for some time by importing sugar in small lots free of duty. This method has failed, however, to bring about the desired results because it enables the speculator to calculate the available amount of sugar and the probable consumption. Knowing when the supply of cheap sugar will be exhausted, he merely puts his sugar in warehouses until the supply is exhausted and then sells it at any price he cares to ask, knowing there is no competition.

It is believed, that this speculation will be wiped out by providing for the removal of duty from all sugar whenever the price has risen to 40 centavos, because, when this price is reached, more sugar will come into the country and the market will tend to adjust itself to lower prices.

Sugar dealers do not expect the new law to keep the price down to 40 centavos a kilo, but they do expect that after making allowances for freight, insurance and other charges, the sugar can be sold in Buenos Aires for 50 centavos a kilo, which is equivalent to 9.6 cents a pound, whereas it has been selling for 90 centavos a kilo, or 17½ cents a pound.

The proposed law is welcomed by the sugar people, however, because they believe that it will prove to be a great stimulus to the local industry which hitherto has been hampered by speculation so that producers did not feel encouraged to take the steps necessary to overcome the climatic conditions which have caused the failure of recent crops.

The Tucuman Sugar Company in the annual report which it has just issued says: "The last harvest in Tucuman was a complete disaster. The yields both of the cane and of the sugar produced were lower than had ever before been known. Our own crushing amounted to only 126,831 tons of cane, against 300,140 tons in the preceding year, and 668,650 tons in the 1914 harvest. The extent of the disaster is even more plainly shown by the actual figures of sugar production, which was 63,422 tons of sugar in 1914, 18,020 tons in 1915 and 5841 in the last harvest."

GERMAN AGENTS AND NEW RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—The French press publishes expressions of opinion from Mr. Elhu Root and Mr. Charles William Russell on their return to America from Russia. Russell's view, that the troubles in Russia have been due to the work of German agents, is also put forward in an article on the subject of "Agents-Provateurs and the Russian Revolution," by J. Tchernoff in the *Victoire*. French readers, he affirms, will misunderstand the present situation in Russia, if they fail to take into account the immense part played by agents-provateurs under the Romanoff dynasty. Every one remembered Azeff, who passed for an ardent Socialist revolutionary, and who turned out to be simply an agent-provateur, and there were many similar but less well-known instances. The agent-provateurs, wearing different disguises, had been everywhere; in the most secret revolutionary circles, where they advocated more extreme measures than anybody else, in the drawing rooms and in the work-shops. They passed as the reddest of revolutionaries, and they corrupted the conscience and perverted the political sense of the country. It mattered little to them whose orders they carried out—they were paid. They were found among the staff of the *Pravda*, *Lenine's* journal; three had been denounced by Bourkeff, and there might be many others who were unknown. That was only the beginning. Once the Duma was set up the agents-provateurs went about among the people and the electors, and organized manifestations. They formed the bands known as the Black Hundreds. They played all kinds of parts. When it seemed desirable in October, 1905, to give the impression that the country did not wish for reforms, the secret government which ruled by the side of the Duma, and which kept the poor little father in complete ignorance of the real state of things, organized the massacre of the intellectuals and the program of the Jews with the help of paid bands. On the other hand, it was wished to scare the excellent middle classes by the fear of a red revolution, the

same bands immediately shrieked loud enough to make any peaceful person's hair stand on end. The members of these bands, which existed all over Russia, acted as one man in the service of the secret government, that little clan of nobles who surrounded the Tsar and filled the court. It was this clan which wished Russia to make a separate peace, and it was upon those bands that Mr. Protopopoff relied to crush the Duma and make the will of the Tsarina triumph. The old régime had fallen, but what had become of the bands? Was it likely that they had all vanished in the space of a night?

How was it that in the building occupied by Lenin, pamphlets had been discovered containing violent attacks on the Petrograd Jews? It was quite simple; the Black Hundreds had arranged it. They had not changed; they uttered the same cries and followed the same tactics. The delegates from the Soviet had affirmed in Paris that one of the first regiments which refused to go into battle contained more than 120 former police agents. German gold found more than one channel through which to reach the revolutionaries by means of sham sympathizers. It had been said in the Duma that the leaders of the Black Hundred addressed a report at the same time to the Tsar and to William on the progress of subversive ideas in Russia. This formidable institution of agents-provateurs who carried on their calling with unparalleled cynicism and callousness, had been the means of corrupting more than one conscience and of rendering people indifferent to the form of government and to the general interest. The Russian revolutionaries were too inexperienced in public affairs to be on their guard against all the pitfalls.

The important question was whether the Russian revolutionaries taught by experience would be capable of making a fresh start and of decisive action. To that an affirmative answer might be returned, Messrs. Kerensky and Tseretelli were men of action. The new régime had sufficient vitality to outlast its mistakes and even its temporary checks. While the old régime had been brought to an end simply by a disturbance in Petrograd, revolutionary Russia had known how to quell it. This proof of vigor must not be mistaken for a sign of weakness. The revolution of the previous week would have been enough to bring down the Romanoffs; it had raised up Mr. Kerensky. In that fact lay all the difference between the apparent strength of the Old Russia and the seeming weakness of the new.

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shipments of anthracite coal continue to be large. In August, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, they amounted to 7,013,996 tons, the second time in the history of anthracite mining that the shipments in a single month have exceeded 7,000,000 tons. The August figure is within 35,041 of the record made in June of this year.

Compared with July, the shipments of August show an increase of 289,744 tons, and exceed the shipments of August, 1916, by 1,482,199 tons. The shipments for the eight months of 1917 amounted to 51,405,341 tons, an increase of 7,019,001 tons, or almost 16 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. The total shipments to date are 1,474,925 tons in excess of the tonnage shipped in the first nine months of 1916.

LEXINGTON LIMIT ON TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Following a conference between officers of the Kentucky brigade and the second and third regiments at Camp Stanley, strict orders have been issued limiting the number of soldiers who will be allowed to go into Lexington at any one time. This action has been taken with a view of avoiding trouble between Negroes and soldiers. Prominent Negroes promised Mayor Rogers of Lexington to urge their fellows to remain off the streets in daytime as much as possible, and to keep within their homes entirely at night.

MILK RATE TO BE FIXED BY MONTH

Readjustment of Prices for October Only to Be Considered at Meeting of Producers Association Next Week

Readjustment of milk-producing rates in New England for the month of October only will be considered by the directors of the New England Milk Producers Association, at a meeting in Boston, on Sept. 18.

Whether the new rate will mark another advance, not only for the producer, but for the dealer and consumer, is a matter of conjecture. The price of grain has declined somewhat in the past few weeks, and the food experts in Washington have promised a still further decline. On the other hand, a marked shortage of milk cattle is reported from all sections, and cows of standard breeds are selling at prices from 25 to 40 per cent above the spring quotations. The labor conditions, which at present are the source of considerable anxiety to the farmer who is getting in his crop, are expected to improve when the harvest season is over.

The feature of the milk producing rate at present is the plan for short term contracts. In former years the farmers and dealers signed contracts on Oct. 1 for the succeeding six months, another contract being made in April for the remainder of the milk rate year.

Secretary Richard Pattee of the Producers Association who returned last night from a conference at Washington between Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover and representatives of milk producers in various parts of the United States, stated that the short term contract had the approval of the federal authorities. He substantiated the report that the Food Administrator will make an effort to reduce the price of grain. Mr. Pattee pointed out last night that owing to constantly changing conditions in production and distribution, milk rates ought to fluctuate as do prices for other commodities.

The Boston contractors are apparently in agreement that any further increase in the producing price of milk must be borne by the consumer, and for that reason, many of the dealers are looking for 15-cent milk on Oct. 1.

At the present time the dealers are paying the farmers an average of 8 cents a quart for milk, f. o. b. Boston, and a charge of 5 cents a quart is collected for the cost of distribution and profit on the business. According to the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the average cost of producing a quart of milk in New England is 6.23 cents, while the railroads average 1.77 cents a quart into Boston. The same committee is preparing to publish the average cost of distributing a quart in Greater Boston, but it is not expected that the committee will express any opinion as to whether the distributing cost is too high or too low, as it did not attempt to analyze the producing cost of milk.

Milk dealers in Boston still maintain that there is little or no profit in

their business and that each year sees additional restrictions regarding milk handling methods imposed by local and state authorities. Some of the requirements of three or four years ago have been found, they say, to be worthless as far as the quality of milk is concerned, while others which have been imposed more recently are admittedly in an experimental stage. The bottling cost is higher than ever before, while the annual breakage is claimed to be more than 10 per cent.

Last week the drivers demanded and received an increase in wages from \$20 to \$25 a week, in addition to the right to take three pints of milk off their wagons daily. In fact, the dealers say that there is not a department in their business that does not show an increase in cost of operation of from 20 to 50 per cent during the last year. Any increase in the producing price is expected, therefore, to be immediately assessed upon the consumer, and 15 cents a quart may be considered necessary by the contractors.

ANALYSIS OF ARMY UNITS PREPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the House Committee on Military Affairs have prepared a statement showing the number of men in the United States fighting forces. The statement reads in part:

"On the sixth day of September there were in the regular army, national guard and reserve corps of the army 78,828 officers and 741,053 enlisted men, or 819,881 in all. In the navy there were 141,867 enlisted men, 41,473 naval reserves and 14,500 naval militia in the federal service; there were also 5000 in the coast guard and 6500 in the hospital corps, making a total of 209,340. On this date the enlisted strength of the marine corps was 29,971; reserves in this service numbered 704; retired men on active duty, 14. There were approximately 12,000 officers in the navy and 1166 in the marine corps."

"In other words, on this date the army had, including officers and enlisted men, 819,881, and the navy 254,265, making a total armed strength on that date of 1,074,146 men, all of whom are volunteers."

"Since war was declared 1,300,000 men have volunteered their services in one form or another for the defense of the country."

FOOD TO CANADA AND MEXICO UNDER CHECK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shipment of wheat, wheat flour, butter and sugar to Canada and Newfoundland, under a ruling by the Export Administration Board, hereafter will require the same form of license demanded for their exportation to other countries. Heretofore they have gone forward under blanket license issued by collectors of customs. The purpose is to provide means of closer cooperation between the American and Canadian food administrators. For the present there is no intention to restrict food shipments to Canada to any marked extent. It will be necessary later on, however, to regulate exports somewhat. The same rules apply to Mexico.

BIG WHEAT TASK SET FOR UTAH

State Is Expected to Raise a Million Bushels More Next Year Than This—Seed Committee Has Been Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Utah must increase its wheat production 1,000,000 bushels next year. This is a task which agriculturists realize must be accomplished, according to the opinion expressed by Dr. E. G. Peterson, president of the Utah Agricultural College, and chairman of the food conservation committee of the State Council of Defense.

Dr. Peterson said: "In line with the Government campaign to increase each State's acreage in the nation-wide move to bring about the production of more wheat, Utah must produce at least 12 per cent more in 1918 than this year. Of the 1,000,000,000-bushel increase in wheat in the nation expected and demanded by the United States Government, Utah must furnish its quota of 1,000,000 bushels."

To meet the nation's demands it is stated that 20,000 more acres of wheat must be available in Utah. The increase is looked for in the fall wheat primarily. In order to get the wheat increase, it is intimated that it will be necessary to develop new lands by using wheat as a cover crop where new fields are being planted to alfalfa, and by the use of fallow lands where advisable. It was pointed out, however, that the farmers must not forget that big yields of grain must be obtained for several years. It is said that it would be extremely unwise to use land for next year's crop that should be fallow to produce a crop in 1919.

John T. Caine, director of extension of the Utah Agricultural College, has returned from the regional conference called by the Government to lay plans for a greater wheat and rye yield in the western states, held at Spokane.

The Utah system of financing farmers in need of money to obtain seed was highly commended by the Spokane conference, Mr. Caine said. It provides that money be supplied farmers in need of financial aid on their promissory note by the State Council of Defense. This money is forwarded by bankers, who are guaranteed payment by the State Legislature. A seed com-

mittee for Utah was appointed at Spokane.

The extension division of the Utah Agricultural College will have direct supervision of the propaganda for the increased production of wheat and rye in this State. Complete plans and instructions will be drawn up and placed before the farmers of Utah by means of the press, through the county agents and farm bureaus, by special lectures, demonstrations and by letters.

MEDICAL BRANCH OF U. S. ARMY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food Administrator Hoover says that any statement purporting to come from him that the Government contemplates requisitioning wheat from farmers is untrue. Except in certain very limited areas, where antiwar and pro-German propaganda is being carried on, there is no disposition to withhold the wheat from the Government and the Allies.

The farmers are quite busy planting a very greatly increased acreage of winter wheat. The report of the millers' committee shows that all mills in the central and southern states are running over the normal of last year, and while the lateness of the harvest has shortened supplies to mills in the northeastern section, this is now remedied by arrivals of Canadian wheat.

Mr. Hoover is informed that the Washburn-Crosby mills at Minneapolis are running at 90 per cent of capacity.

TRADE OPENINGS IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American business is reminded of the opportunity of extending its trade with the Dutch East Indies. The bulk of the Dutch East Indian trade has been controlled by Dutch firms, many of which have their head offices in Holland and formerly made their purchases in Europe. These houses are now turning to the United States for their supplies and are endeavoring to establish connections here for direct shipment to the East. Latest figures give the population of the Dutch East Indies as about 48,000,000, of which Java and Madura alone have 36,000,000. In 1915 they imported \$155,633,000 worth of goods, of which \$4,726,000 came from the United States; and exported \$308,433,000, of which \$18,594,000 went to the United States.

WHEAT NOT TO BE TAKEN OVER

Mr. Hoover Says Farmers Are Not Holding Any Back Except Where Pro-German Propaganda Is Carried On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food Administrator Hoover says that any statement purporting to come from him that the Government contemplates requisitioning wheat from farmers is untrue. Except in certain very limited areas, where antiwar and pro-German propaganda is being carried on, there is no disposition to withhold the wheat from the Government and the Allies.

The farmers are quite busy planting a very greatly increased acreage of winter wheat. The report of the millers' committee shows that all mills in the central and southern states are running over the normal of last year, and while the lateness of the harvest has shortened supplies to mills in the northeastern section, this is now remedied by arrivals of Canadian wheat.

Mr. Hoover is informed that the Washburn-Crosby mills at Minneapolis are running at 90 per cent of capacity.

Flour for New York

Alarmist Reports Said to Be Absolutely Without Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be no serious flour shortage in this city, according to Julius H. Barnes, president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, for the Government intends to take from the flour moving through here for export sufficient supplies for the city, if the domestic shipments are not adequate. Already 70,000 barrels have been taken from a shipment of 180,000 consigned to Norway and turned over to jobbers without profit or commission. This is a three days' supply, and the proceeding will be repeated when it runs out unless domestic shipments increase. Mr. Barnes says there is no justification for reports that any mills have shut down for lack of supplies.

Paine's



Just Landed—From the Orient

—A large shipment of fine Persian Rugs, having been six months in transit.

Without elaborating on the difficulties of ocean transportation, it appears conservative to state that it may be a long time before another such cargo will be received.

The Paine Furniture Company, therefore, recommends prompt investigation by all interested in purchasing rare and unusual Oriental Rugs.

The collection includes nearly all the favorite Persian weaves in hearth or scatter sizes, beginning at \$50, up to splendid carpets, moderately priced at \$100 and more.

"More Oriental Rugs at Paine's than in the Orient," said a large importer from New York.

Likewise, the largest exhibit of selected American-made rugs in New England.

To be seen under ideal conditions on Paine's Second Floor.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Cross Gloves For Autumn



For Women: Tan capeskin, medium weight, machine sewn, one clasp.....	\$2.00
Gray and tan mocha gloves, medium weight, one button.....	\$2.25
Washable capeskin, pearl gray and ivory.....	\$1.75
Washable capeskin, six-inch length, with strap at wrist; tan, ivory and pearl gray.....	\$3.50
For Men: Tan capeskin, machine sewn, one clasp.....	\$2.00
Tan capeskin, hand sewn, one button.....	\$2.75
Motor or driving gloves with reinforced palm, black or tan.....	\$3.00
Gray mocha, medium weight, with self or black embroidered backs.....	\$3.00
For Children: Tan capeskin, one clasp.....	\$1.25, \$1.50
Washable chamois, white and yellow.....	\$1.25
Gray mocha, one clasp.....	\$1.25, \$1.50
For Military Service: Navy—Gray mocha gloves, medium and heavy weight, one clasp.....	\$3.00
Army—Buckskin gloves, one clasp.....	\$3.00
Aviation—Gray mocha gloves, with strap at wrist, and separate woolen lining.....	\$5.75

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FARM WORK OF BOYS IS PRAISED

Deputy Commissioner of Education Says Plan Carried Out This Summer Has Been So Successful It May Continue

Farm work carried on by high school boys in Massachusetts during the current season has been so successful that Frank W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education, says the question of making it a permanent feature of the school year will be given serious attention by educators of the State within the next few months. It will be made permanent during the war at least, he thinks.

The school year has begun well throughout the State. There is a growing appreciation of the particular importance of education at this time as upon the school children of today will fall in large measure the responsibility of reconstructing the world's program in the future.

Burr F. Jones, formerly superintendent of schools in Amesbury, who has been appointed to the position of agent left vacant by Francis G. Wadsworth, has taken up his duties and is now studying the elementary schools which have been assigned to his care.

Applications for enrollment in university extension courses are coming in rapidly, indicating that the full number that can be provided for will be reached by the first of the month. The heaviest demands are for French, dietetics and elementary English, practical mathematics, civil service and gasoline engines.

Effect of the war is seen in the preponderance of women enrolling. Young men, however, are coming in in large numbers for French. French as taught to those engaged in war service is intensely practical. Its one aim is to give the student a working knowledge of the language that shall be of service to him across the water. He studies nouns and verbs, not as grammar but as facts. Lessons are conducted in camps and on battleships.

The sailors learn the French names of the parts of the ship and to understand orders. French as taught to the soldiers, sailors and Red Cross workers in Massachusetts is said to be more successful in its results than that taught for similar purposes in other parts of the country.

Up to and including Aug. 31, 1917, last, there were enrolled a total of 6100 students for correspondence, class or group instruction. This is in excess of the number allowed by the appropriation and made possible only through the contribution of services by persons who wish to serve their country.

"SOLDIERS AT HOME" WORK IN OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The "soldiers at home" movement recently inaugurated by the State Council of Defense is being taken up by the county councils. Each council is asked to secure a "soldier at home" for every soldier from that county in the service. The man at home is supposed to take care of the interests of the soldier whose name he is furnished, to send him newspapers from home, write to him occasionally and as far as possible take care of his needs and of members of his family. In Greer County the "soldiers at home" agree to look after the soldier's crops or business interests where such supervision may be desired.

BOLIVIA'S NEW MINISTERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The new President of Bolivia, Gutierrez Guerra, has appointed the following Cabinet ministers: Foreign Relations, Julio Zamora; Treasury, José Luis Tejada; Government, Ricardo Mujía; War, Andres Munos; Justice, Claudio Sanchez.

AUTO DRIVERS IN COURT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Myron R. Cutler, arrested recently on the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, changed his plea yesterday to guilty

and was fined \$100 in the police court. Fred Russell, charged with a similar offense, pleaded guilty and was held in \$200 bonds for appearance next Monday. John Conlin of this city was arrested on the charge of drunkenness after the machine he was driving had plunged off the state highway at the Little River bridge and landed 35 feet below on the Westfield shore. Conlin and Daniel F. Kennedy, who accompanied him, were taken away by passing automobilists and Conlin was placed under arrest. Both of the autoists claim that they were not drunk and that the auto was going at a slow rate of speed when slipping off the bridge.

DUTCH MINISTER IS RECALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Netherlands Minister to the United States, Chevalier W. L. F. C. Van Rappard, has been recalled by his Government. He called on Friday upon Secretary Lansing to announce the fact and to ask if Mr. Van Ruyen, named to succeed him, will be acceptable to the United States.

Chevalier Van Rappard, who has been Minister here for four years, will be transferred to a European post, possibly to a diplomatic position in his own country. He said the matter of his transfer had been first broached last February, but no decision was reached until recently.

Chevalier Van Rappard said the failure of his endeavors to obtain a release of foodstuffs for shipment to Holland had nothing whatever to do with his recall, and that his successor, who will not arrive here for a month or two, would take up the negotiations with the aid of the Dutch Mission now in this country.

THE MASSES BARRED FROM MAILS AGAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court has decided that the Socialist publication, the Masses, has been properly excluded from the mails. He also has refused to enjoin Postmaster Patten from withholding the September issue from the mails. The August number is also held up.

While the refusal of Judge Hand is based principally on the technical point that the offending publication violates the rule that periodicals must be regularly issued, he is entitled to the second class privilege, he says that the September issue, while much milder in tone than the August issue, continues to "hold up violators of the subscription act to admiration" and to say what the editor thinks can safely be said to promote opposition to the war.

His opinion continues as follows: "It is always to be remembered that the Masses is not attacking a mere party program or executive policy, but is seeking to undermine those means which the nation has adopted to protect the people of the United States as well as civilization itself from the assaults of a powerful foe after a declaration of war had been made."

VON KNAPPE HELD FOR LIBELING LINCOLN

VINCENNES, Ind.—Dr. William T. von Knappe pleaded not guilty on Friday to the charge of libeling Abraham Lincoln. He was arrested on a grand jury indictment as a result of an investigation of a book entitled "History of the Wabash Valley," which the doctor wrote and sent to St. Louis to have printed. In the book he charged Lincoln, it is set forth in the indictment, with being a traitor to his country during the Mexican War, with being an infidel and blasphemer. Von Knappe asserts his defense will be that he has evidence to sustain his statements.

BRITISH RECRUITS SOUGHT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A drive for British and Canadian recruits for all branches of the British and Canadian armies has been launched in Southern California by Capt. Walter Shaw of the British Recruiting Mission, in charge of the Los Angeles offices, says the Tribune.

UNITED STATES' GREAT WAR BILL

Representative Fitzgerald Shows That It Fools Up for One Year as Much as Great Britain Has Spent in Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House is expected to pass the Urgent Deficiency Bill late today or Monday. An amendment accepted by the Committee on Appropriations just before the House began consideration of the measure brings the total of appropriations and authorizations from an amount slightly in excess of \$4,000,000,000 to over \$7,000,000,000. Most of the money appropriated and authorized will be used by the army and navy.

Representative Fitzgerald, in explaining the bill, stated that it was unprecedented in amount, carrying appropriations essential for the proper conduct of the military operations contemplated by the American people in the present war. It makes adequate provision for the necessities of the Government, and requires expenditures, he said, with resulting burdens unparalleled in the history of the world.

Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, acting Republican leader, said on Friday that for once the minority would not criticize the majority committee report, though it would reserve the right to support a proposal for a congressional committee on war expenditures.

Representative Fitzgerald gave figures estimating that all the nations at war have spent \$90,000,000,000 since the war began. Great Britain's bill was placed at \$18,500,000,000; Russia's, \$15,000,000,000; France's, \$15,527,400,000; Italy's, \$3,120,000,000; Germany's, \$21,300,000,000, and Austria's, \$12,800,000,000. The United States, he said, expects to spend during her first year of war \$18,208,000,000, a considerable part of which will make provision for two years' operations.

In outlining the pending bill, Chairman Fitzgerald gave a comprehensive review of the financial situation of the United States, contrasted with the situation of some of the nations engaged in war. With regard to the financial situation in this country, he said: "The appropriations for the current fiscal year in the regular annual appropriation bills aggregate \$1,977,210,200. It has been estimated that approximately \$910,000,000 of that sum is for the military establishment and may be credited to the war situation."

In addition, the act of June 15, 1917, the Emergency Deficiency Bill, carried \$3,281,094,451. The pending deficiency bill will carry \$4,769,583,370. The bill for aviation in the War Department carried \$640,000,000; Food Survey Bill, \$11,346,400; the Food Control Bill, \$162,500,000; for the War Risk Insurance Bill, \$45,150,000, and the expenses authorized in the first bond act amount to \$7,063,945. It is estimated that the Soldiers' Insurance Bill, which passed the House Thursday, will involve an expenditure this year of \$176,250,000; the Trading-with-the-Enemy Bill, still pending, \$450,000; the expenses of the bond issue, the recent bill, \$17,927,064. We have provided \$7,000,000,000 to be loaned to our allies, and the estimated interest on the public debt for the current year will be about \$200,000,000.

"These several sums make a contemplated expenditure during the current fiscal year, without attempting to anticipate conditions that may arise before the end of the fiscal year requiring drafts on the treasury, of \$18,288,643,452."

"The estimated revenue from ordinary sources for the current year is \$1,333,500,000. It is estimated that the revenue bill as it passed the Senate will provide \$2,400,000,000, and I take these figures, although they are the highest estimate, so as to make certain there shall be no error in the

conclusions I shall draw. The postal revenues will amount to about \$334,000,000.

"The total estimated revenue is \$4,667,500,000. Our bond issue, considering both the financing of our operations and the advance to the Allies under the \$2,000,000,000 aggregate \$11,538,945,460, or a total anticipated revenue from loans and revenue of \$15,606,445,460, or approximately \$2,682,198,092 less than we propose to spend during the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1918.

"It is well for the House to bear that fact in mind—that there must be provided during the current fiscal year, either through additional taxes or through some form of revenue based upon our present needs, without anticipating in any way the necessities that the future may occasion before the end of the fiscal year, approximately \$2,682,000,000 more than the amount for which provision has been made."

"The estimated expenditures of France during the three years are \$15,327,400,000. The estimated expenditures by Italy during the time she has been in the war, which has not been since the outbreak, but up to the 1st of August of the current year, are \$3,120,000,000. The estimated expenditure of Russia, which is more or less conjectural because of inability to get figures, but based upon studies of financial experts of the world, is \$15,000,000,000. So that the total expenditures of the Entente Allies since the beginning of the war aggregates \$51,947,400,000.

"Germany, including the advances made to Turkey and Bulgaria, it is estimated, has expended \$21,300,000,000 and Austria-Hungary \$12,800,000,000 or a total of \$34,100,000,000.

"The total expenditures by the nations engaged in war since it began three years ago are approximately \$90,000,000,000. The United States is proposing the first year it is engaged to expend about 23 per cent of the expenditures of all the nations in the three years they have been engaged in the war. The United States is proposing to expend the first year approximately as much as Great Britain has expended in three years, more than France has expended in three years, and about 65 per cent of the total expenditures of Germany and Austria-Hungary in three years."

This huge war budget, the major portion of which will be used by the army and navy, was originally framed so as to appropriate and carry authorizations for approximately \$4,800,000,000, but when the measure came before the House for consideration on Friday, it was found that amendments had been accepted by the Appropriations Committee, bringing the total of the budget up to \$7,000,000,000.

The biggest cash item in the amendment is \$635,000,000 for the Shipping Board, to which is added permission to contract for work amounting to an extra \$849,000,000, the latter sum to be met by appropriations later.

For the new fleet of destroyers, \$225,000,000 is given in cash, and authorization is given to let contracts to the amount of \$125,000,000.

Additional Ordnance Department appropriations include money for machine guns, mountain and siege guns, and for field artillery. The Ordnance Department is authorized in the bill, as it stood when the total was approximately \$4,800,000,000, to incur obligations aggregating over \$1,000,000,000. The amendment accepted by the Appropriations Committee allows in cash, in addition to the larger sum, \$132,621,000, and \$245,000,000 in authorizations.

VESSEL 265 IS LAUNCHED

QUINCY, Mass.—Vessel 265, one of the first commandeered vessels for the United States Shipping Board, was launched at the Fore River yards here today. The sponsor was Mrs. Georgia B. Hand, wife of William H. Hand, New England agent for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The steamer is an oil-burning vessel originally built for the Luckenbach Company of New York, and has the same dimensions and specifications as the others of that line. Officials of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation and the United States Navy were present.

OPPOSITION TO MAYOR CURLEY IS ANNOUNCED

Congressman James A. Gallivan To Be Candidate in Coming Boston Campaign

Opposition to Mayor Curley's candidacy for reelection as Mayor of Boston is announced by James Ambrose Gallivan, member of the national House of Representatives from the Twelfth Congressional District, that formerly represented by James M. Curley.

Announcement of the first outspoken opposition candidate to Mayor Curley was made yesterday evening by Joseph C. Gallivan of South Boston, a brother of the Congressman, who received a telegram from Washington asking him to announce his brother's candidacy for the mayoralty. The telegram authorized the statement that the new candidate was in the race "unflinchingly to the finish."

In political circles it was said this morning that Mr. Gallivan's candidacy might be interpreted as springing from his desire to succeed himself in the House of Representatives in Washington. William O'Brien of the twelfth district is being openly spoken of as a formidable personage to be reckoned with and it is hinted that Mr. Gallivan might be able to clear himself of rivals in his candidacy for the lower house of Congress were he to announce his candidacy for Mayor of Boston and thus have this local asset to bargain with for a clear field for himself for Congress.

As chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, Mr. Gallivan made a good municipal official. He served on that board for 13 years after serving for two years as state representative from old Ward 13. He has a good following politically and ever since the campaign for mayoralty began to loom up his name has had to be reckoned with as among the men who would make formidable candidates for Mayor should they press their claims.

Mr. Gallivan will probably be aided by the following of former Mayor Fitzgerald who, while he has not been anxious to run himself for Mayor against Mr. Curley, has shown his hostility and his determination to have the field entered by a man friendly to the one time Mayor.

The Good Government Association, it is said, will not be at all enthusiastic over the new candidacy and will continue its efforts to select a man upon whom all the reform civic forces can combine and who will make a strong candidate against the merely political elements of the community. That man so far is held to be Andrew J. Peters with Judge Michael J. Murray of the municipal court as a second choice.

TAGEBLATT MEN HELD FOR TRIAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Five members of the staff of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, arrested in a raid on its offices, charged with violations of the Espionage Act in publishing distorted articles, which the Government agents allege tended to promote the success of the enemies of the United States, were today given a further hearing and held in \$10,000 bail each to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

The men held are: Peter Schaefer, president; Paul Vogel, treasurer; Louis Werner, editor-in-chief; Dr. Martin Darkow, managing editor, and Herman Lemke, business manager.

A translator identified clippings from the Tageblatt. One clipping submitted told of a speech of United States Senator LaFollette, in which he referred to bread lines in cities. The Tageblatt, it was testified, distorted the speech to read: "Bread riots."

Another Government agent submitted a translation of a letter written to the editors of the paper by Dr. Stobbe, who was German Consul in Philadelphia at the time the state of war was declared against Germany. The translated let-

ter, dated May 18, 1915, after the sinking of the Lusitania, was as follows: "It is an honor for me to express my thanks to the honored editors for the friendly sending of some copies of the Philadelphia Tageblatt. The editorials contained therein I have read with great interest and particular satisfaction."

WOMEN STREET CAR WORKERS OPPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Resolutions discouraging the employment of women on street cars and opposing the "one-man" car were favored at the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America in this city yesterday. Both resolutions were referred to their respective committees for future action.

The delegates left this morning for Boston, to be guests of the Boston carmen. After a sight-seeing trip around the city they will be guests of Mayor Curley of Boston on a trip to Nantasket Beach. Boston carmen will provide a dinner at the beach in the evening. The delegates will leave Boston at 10:30 on the return trip to Providence.

A final visit to ocean shores will be made tomorrow, when the delegates will go to Narragansett Pier.

DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR STICKER TICKET

In formally announcing today that the annual Democratic state convention will be held in Faneuil Hall, Saturday, Oct. 6—the day of the Republican state convention at Springfield—Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the Democratic state committee gave assurances to his party workers that a complete state ticket will be announced next week, and "stickers" bearing the names of these candidates will be distributed, to be affixed to the Democratic ballots at the state primary, Sept. 25, and marked with the usual crosses.

Chairman O'Leary deprecated the reports of disunion within the Democratic ranks and urged all the local leaders to get out a big vote for Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and for the rest of the ticket, which will be announced next week.

ROAD NEEDS TOLD TO HIGHWAY COMMISSION

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Highway Commission held their annual hearing yesterday afternoon in the court house, when representatives from western towns and cities of the Commonwealth thanked the commission for work already accomplished and asked for special work which was said to be necessary. During the conference the delegates said that the automobile traffic had increased so much that additional and better roads are needed.

William D. Sohler, chairman of the board, urged those present to impress on the next Legislature the necessity of having an appropriation of \$1,000,000 made for the roads. He spoke of the difficulty of letting contracts and said that some work was held up on account of the lack of labor.

SALEM TAX RATE IS \$24.50

SALEM, Mass.—The board of assessors announced the tax rate for 1917 today as \$24.50, an increase of \$1.60 over last year's rate. All but 46 cents of this increase is laid to the increase in the state and county taxes. The valuation of the city has dropped from \$43,265,305 last year to \$41,816,450 this year. The number of polls increased about 2000, to 12,890.

SMITH COLLEGE PRESIDENT NAMED

William Allan Neilson, professor of English at Harvard University, Cambridge, was elected president of Smith College in Northampton, at a meeting of the trustees there yesterday.

Educated in Scotland, Canada and the United States, Professor Neilson has been well-known throughout the literary world for a decade. His native village is Doune, Scotland, where he received his first education from his father, who was a Scottish schoolmaster. In 1891 he was graduated from the University of Edinburgh and taught his first classes soon after in Toronto, Canada. After teaching a few years in Canada, Professor Neilson entered the Harvard Graduate School, receiving the master of arts degree in 1896 and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1898.

From 1898 to 1900 he was associate professor of English at Bryn Mawr College. After this period of preparation he returned to Harvard, this time as an instructor, advancing to assistant professor in 1904. For the following two years Professor Neilson was professor of English at Columbia University, returning to Harvard with the same rank in 1906. During his first term as professor, he became interested in the undergraduate publications, often acting as adviser for the student editors.

When the war started in 1914, Professor Neilson was exchange professor at the University of Paris where he remained until 1915. During his career there, he was awarded a medal by the university for services in war time.

Professor Neilson is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was vice-president of the American Folk-Lore Society in 1905 and held a similar office in the Modern Language Association of America in 1909. He was president of the New England Association of Teachers of English, 1911-12, and of the Scottish Historical Society of North America, 1911-12. He is a member of the Scottish Text Society and of the English Association.

Among his best known writings are "Essentials of Poetry" and "The Facts About Shakespeare." He has edited many literary works, including several Shakespearean editions, was associate editor of the Harvard Classics and contributed several articles for the Cambridge History of English Literature.

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Wednesday, September 19, 1917

instead of September 17th, as originally announced. The delay in opening is due to the late receipt of materials needed in the renovation of the building; but the welcome which Hickson extends to the public will be no less cordial.

THE NEW BUILDING

has five floors devoted to the perfection of our service, ensuring adequate facilities for superlative comfort and satisfaction to our patrons.

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SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

BOSTON READY FOR JAPANESE

Program for Entertainment of Imperial Mission Practically Completed and Is Announced by Committee

Plans for the entertainment of the Imperial Japanese Mission, which is to spend next Tuesday and Wednesday in Boston as guests of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the city of Boston, are practically completed. The program, as announced last night by the committee on entertainment, is as follows:

Tuesday, 10:15—Mission arrives from Newport at South Station. Mayor Curley and reception committee meet mission at station.

10:30 a. m.—Procession consisting of Viscount Ishii, Japanese Mission, Mayor Curley, reception committee escorted by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the Department of the Northeast, with a detachment of United States troops, welcomed at Charles Street Mall, Boston Common, by 5000 school children with Japanese flags.

11:15—Viscount Ishii to address the State Constitutional Convention, followed by reception in Hall of Flags, State House.

12 Noon—Reception at Public Library.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at residence of Lars Anderson, former Ambassador to Japan from the United States, Avon Street, Brookline.

3:30—Inspection of Japanese collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

4:15—Inspection of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5:15—Reception by loyal Japanese residents at the Hotel Somerset.

Night, dinner in honor of Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese Mission at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Mayor Curley is to present the Viscount with a gold medal.

The Wednesday program is brief. At 9:20 in the morning the party will visit Harvard University and make a thorough inspection of buildings and grounds. At noon James J. Storrow is to give a luncheon in honor of the visitors at the Boston City Club. A trip to Camp Devens at Ayer with Major-General Hodges as host is to follow. The party is due to arrive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 6 and leave Boston at 7 o'clock.

The committee of arrangements consists of Governor McCall and Mayor Curley, with Dr. Morton Prince as chairman, Addison L. Winslow, F. Lethrop Ames, Prof. Frank L. Anderson, Lars Anderson, Dr. James L. Barton, Col. George H. Benyon, Dr. W. Sturges Bigelow, Michael H. Corcoran, Guy W. Currier, J. C. J. Flanagan, W. Cameron Forbes, Morris Gray, Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Richard F. Hoyt, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Frank Leveroni, John W. Lodge, Gen. W. E. Lombard, A. Lawrence Lowell, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, Francis Peabody, Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, H. Staples Potter, Joseph C. Peltier, Lermon C. Prior, Thomas H. Ratigan, Denman Ross, Capt. W. R. Hush, U. S. N., John R. Slatery, Moorfield Storey, Eugene V. R. Thayer, John E. Thayer Jr., David L. Walsh, and Harumichi Yatsushiro.

The expense of the entertainment of the Japanese Mission is being defrayed by voluntary subscription by Boston citizens.

On Tuesday morning after the visitors are met and formally welcomed at the South Station by the Mayor and the reception committee, preceded by a body of mounted police, the mission will be taken through the downtown section of the city, through Federal Street to Postoffice Square, through Congress Street to State, through Washington Street to School, to Tremont, and Boylston Street to Charles Street, when the 5000 school children, all waving Japanese flags, will greet the visitors. Boy Scouts will distribute 5000 small Japanese flags among the spectators at this point.

The visit to the State House and the other arrangements as detailed in the official program follow.

NEW ORLEANS TO RUSH FREIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Large increase in the storage facilities of New Orleans is being sought by C. B. Fox, second vice-president of the Government's grain corporation, and by the association, Board of Trade and other civic and commercial organizations, in order to comply to the fullest extent with the Administration's order designating this as one of the ports to which "all movements of foodstuffs destined for export to Europe will be diverted," to relieve congestion in eastern ports and facilitate the movement of munitions.

Savannah, Charleston and Port Ar-

thur are the other southern ports similarly set apart by the Shipping Board. With regard to the handling of foodstuffs, the great value of the 14 miles of state and city-owned public warehouses and docks, and the municipal public belt railroad, which links all these warehouses and docks with the trunk lines entering New Orleans, will be proven, according to Frank H. Joubert, superintendent of the public belt. "If the Government and the shipping interests," said Mr. Joubert, "can give us the necessary steamers, the United States can divert any amount of the country's foodstuffs through this port and it will be handled without delay. The public belt is in a position today to handle freight with less loss of time and at lower cost than any port railroad in the world, and we have the finest publicly-owned system of docks and warehouses in the country. Every rail line coming into New Orleans is connected with the public belt. Labor conditions along the river front are excellent, and it is hardly probable that there will be any tie-up of loading or unloading operations on that account."

END OF DYNAMITE MENACE IS SEEN NOW IN CANADA

J. A. Tremblay Makes Full Confession—Gives Names of Associates and Reveals Plot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. (Saturday)—The end of the dynamite menace in Canada was emphasized today when two written confessions of J. A. Tremblay were introduced in court by government counsel. Tremblay, as on Wednesday, had steadfastly refused to reply to questions of counsel or court, and had been sent back to jail.

The confessions, which were accepted by Judge Saint Cyr under reserve, were made to government investigators and the accuracy of the transcript was sworn to in court by the stenographer who took them down.

In them Tremblay tells that the dynamite gang planned not only to destroy Baron Atholstan and his family but also the following persons: Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada; Sir Joseph Flavelle, head of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada; Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann of the Canadian Northern Railway; the Hon. A. Seigney, Secretary of State; the Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General, and Gen. E. W. Wilson, officer commanding the military district comprising Montreal and its environs. It was also planned, Tremblay asserted, to blow up the office of these Montreal newspapers: The Gazette, the Star, La Patrie and La Presse.

Tremblay confirmed the statement of Elie Lalumiere that the conspirators met at Lalumiere's place of business and took an oath of loyalty on pain of destruction.

He added the information that Lalumiere had contributed two chests to the "cause," and let it be understood that the money came from the Curé of Mile End, a district of the city. The clergyman who is a graduate of the propaganda, Rome, and a former professor in Laval University, tonight denied knowledge of the matter.

Tremblay's two confessions cover, in all, 87 typewritten pages, and they give the names of his associates. The seven men who were immediately concerned in the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's Cartierville house, Tremblay says, are Handfield, "who destroyed himself on being run down, Monette, who has been captured; Wisnaitner, Lalumiere, Cyr, Goyer and Tremblay himself, all in custody."

Later in his story, he denies that Lalumiere was of the party. Those who stole the dynamite were, according to Tremblay, besides himself, Lalumiere, Handfield, Monette, Wisnaitner and Charbonneau, who is believed by the police to be Monette's companion, and Larese, or Chagnon.

The confessions give in detail the steps in the plot against Lord Atholstan. Tremblay avers that Monette first placed the bomb in such a way that it would have destroyed the house and all the 11 persons in it at the time, but says he himself moved it away a short distance, so that it merely damaged one side of the building.

The court today released on bonds of \$10,000 each the prisoners Cyr, Goyer, and Wisnaitner. The reason for releasing them was that the case was being postponed because of the refusal of Tremblay to talk and of the absence of other witnesses to testify in his place.

The trial will be resumed next week.

COAL OUTPUT HAMPERED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Five hundred tons of lignite coal daily is what the strike of miners in the Mouse and Des Lacs Valley mines is costing North Dakota, according to leading coal men, says a Minot (N. D.) special to the Dispatch.

Y. M. C. A. WORK AT AYER CAMP

Under Supervision of War Council Five of Nine Buildings Are Completed and Many Activities Have Commenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—With plans for ministering to the entire quota of 40,000 men, the entire number for which the Ayer cantonment is designed, the Y. M. C. A., directed by the War Work Council, has completed five of its nine buildings, and has commenced activity along its varied lines of endeavor.

The organization was early in the field, and at the outset secured a number of building sites in different parts of the vast area, breaking ground as soon as the Government commenced its building operations. The construction work has gone on steadily, and the buildings already completed have been fully equipped and opened for service, all receiving a patronage from the 4000 men already in camp.

Most of the buildings are of the same type, containing in the main a large auditorium, a stage, and small supply rooms, with quarters above for the assistants. The houses are 120 feet by 40 feet in dimensions, and all are stained green, bearing a conspicuous sign with the letters of the organization and the familiar crimson triangle.

At present two buildings of the so-called E type are being erected, these having several additional rooms beside the big auditorium. The houses of the association are scattered over the cantonment, and each is designed to cater to the needs of 5000 soldiers.

Each association house has its house secretary and five assistants who are at all times available for service, such as furnishing information, loaning reading matter, or dispensing postage stamps of stationery.

It is in the evening that these houses become intensely interesting social centers, having as they do, hundreds of soldiers busy in all sorts of ways. That letter-writing is popular with the boys is attested by the fact that last Sunday 1488 letters were written and posted from a single Y. M. C. A. house. Stationery is provided gratis, and twice daily the mail is sent to the postoffice. Each week day the letters number into the hundreds, and at all hours of the day the men in khaki may be seen seated at the long tables writing to the home folks long letters filled with all sorts of camp experiences and impressions.

Considerable banking is also done through the Y. M. C. A. medium, for many money orders are sent out, especially soon after pay day occurs. Last Saturday over \$400 was remitted in this way at one camp, while the total amounts sent home during the week aggregated \$3000.

Each camp has quite a library, the books being on various subjects. Those which deal with adventure are in popular demand. These books may be taken to the barracks and retained for a reasonable time, and they are charged much the way as in any public library. All camps, too, have a large supply of old magazines, a pile on the table being labeled, "Take one of these back to the barracks to read at leisure."

The auditoriums in each building have a seating capacity of several hundred with many benches facing a good-sized stage. Here on three evenings during each week motion picture performances are given, and as usual the "movies" draw big crowds. The pictures secured through the medium of the War Work Council are the same as one might see in any public theater, although they have been carefully censored, and, as a rule, comedy and bright humor, interspersed with educational subjects, predominate. Music to accompany the films is furnished by the piano, and occasionally the men burst into song when some patriotic subject excites their enthusiasm.

One evening a pianist was lacking when the time for the opening of the show was at hand. One of the soldiers volunteered to play, and he filled the bill to the genuine satisfaction of his mates, who gave him three cheers at the close.

The performances are about two hours in length, and at the close the men disperse to their various barracks,

well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Other diversions are checkers and chess, gramophone selections and singing, and once or twice weekly there are whole evenings spent with the piano as the center of attraction, the numbers in which all join ranging from sacred music and the old songs to "We're in the Army Now."

Plans are under way for the erection of a mammoth auditorium on the grounds, with a seating capacity of 3000 men, and here lectures and entertainments of all kinds will be held.

Some evenings amateur shows are staged in some of the social centers, and many of the men have shown much artistic ability. In other words, the men do just what they please, for that is what the Y. M. C. A. wants them to do, and that is what the buildings are for.

Weekly, there are lectures in each house, and the subjects include both educational topics and evenings devoted to humor, song, or almost anything which will interest and amuse the men. The new recruits are beginning to avail themselves of the advantages of the buildings, and nightly most of the houses have full complements of men.

French classes are proving popular, and in some 60 soldiers are enrolled, volunteer teachers giving instruction two or three times each week.

The Y. M. C. A. also endeavors to do its best for the individual, and many of the recruits are receiving help on various subjects which will fit them for good soldiers.

Four Bible classes are already established, and devotional and song services are held each Sunday, speakers from various parts of New England leading the meetings.

Athletics is one of the important phases of the Y. M. C. A. work, and there are the best of facilities for baseball, football, volley ball, quoits and other out-of-door games in which the soldiers indulge during their spare time.

Kenneth Robble of Springfield, Mass., where he is secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is camp secretary, and his assistants are Prof. Henry B. Wright, a Yale man who is religious director; Fred G. White, formerly of Toronto, Can., educational secretary; A. E. Metzendorf, also of Springfield, Mass., director of athletics, and E. Converse Lincoln, who has charge of all supplies and equipment. Mr. Robble and his staff are established in the new administration building in the center of the camp, and which has just been opened. When all the buildings are in operation, fully 60 men will be engaged in association work.

From time to time as the work necessitates, its scope will be enlarged, so that it may fulfill to its utmost capacity its work of cooperating with the Government in the entertainment and care of the enlisted men during their recreational hours.

LOUISIANA TO HAVE AVIATION SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Thirty buildings are to be erected on the aviation field here, according to specifications issued by the Government to contractors, from whom bids are asked for the complete work. It is planned to house here a two-unit school. Each unit consists of two squadrons, and each squadron contains 450 men. Students, mechanics, testers, oilers and repair men are included with the actual fliers in this number, so that at least 1800 persons, aside from the instructors and the officers, are to be here within a few months. Approximately 150 aeroplanes are to be kept here.

The specifications of the Government estimate that only 25 working days will be required to construct the 30 necessary buildings for the camp, but officials here have stated that at least six weeks will be needed before the camp is complete. Instruction, it is understood, will begin as soon as the barracks are ready.

CASH AND CARRY PLAN INAUGURATED

DETROIT, Mich.—With the organization of cooperative delivery for retail stores, which will release men, horses and automobiles for war service, as the aim of the "Cash and Carry" plan inaugurated by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, members of the Detroit division are making arrangements for an extensive campaign, says the Free Press.

BETTER PAVING TO BE DEMANDED

Public Works Commissioner Orders Part of McKinley Square Work Redone in Plan for Higher Standard

Higher standards for street paving in Boston than those which have formerly prevailed are to be insisted upon by Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works. Commissioner Murphy, in serving notice on contractors for street paving that they must conform more closely to specifications than they have been accustomed to in the past in Boston, has notified Bernard E. Grant that the grouted granite block laid in front of the Custom House in McKinley Square this summer will have to be taken up and relaid.

From 400 to 600 square yards of the pavement directly in front of the Custom House is as rough and noisy as though it had been laid 20 years or more ago. This was the result of advice given to the street paving division of the Public Works Department by one of its engineers whereby Contractor Grant was authorized to relay the old granite block in front of the Custom House, while in the rear of that structure new and smooth granite was used in the paving.

What should have been a "show piece of city paving," directly in front of the only sky-scraper Boston has, is really an example of how grouted granite can be mislaid. The "grout," or sand and cement which is mixed with water and then poured between the granite blocks after they are placed in a cushion of sand on the eight-inch concrete base, has disappeared from the tops of the rounded old blocks in front of the Custom House to a depth in some instances of more than an inch.

Commissioner Murphy declares that the contractor will have to repave anywhere from 200 to 500 square yards of granite block in McKinley Square in front of the Custom House, and the question now is whether he will have the contractor lay new granite block there and cart away the old and worn block to a suburban street where his own street paving force can lay it in concrete.

The commissioner points out that much old granite has been laid in McKinley Square where the grouted filler between the blocks has hardened with the result that the surface is as smooth as any pavement could be desired. He is inclined to think that some wagons were driven over the pavement before the cement "set," thus ruining that part. It is possible that the mixers failed to get the sand and cement in proper proportions at times and that the city inspectors overlooked that fact.

Commissioner Murphy, to prove that old granite block, block well worn

and rounded on the ends, can be laid in cement grout and worked into smooth, attractive granite highways, has had his own paving force construct a roadway in Adams Street, Dorchester, from Dorchester Avenue to the railroad bridge. So good is the pavement already laid there that the commissioner has ordered the work to be continued to Dickens Street.

James Doherty, a city street-paving contractor, is laying the same kind of pavement in Peabody Square, only in this instance the blocks are split in two pieces and the new ends placed at the top. These old half-blocks are laid firmly planted in a hard-rolled gravel base. This paving contract is to extend from Peabody Square to Dorchester Lower Mills. The commissioner believes that the hard-rolled gravel on a macadam base will prove entirely satisfactory, as the short, smooth half-blocks are placed evenly and then a strong cement-sand grout poured between and upon them which, when it hardens, makes an even-surfaced rigid road.

The Commissioner of Public Works takes more pride, however, in the long mile stretch of paving in Dorchester Avenue from Savin Hill Avenue to Freeport Street, and which is to be extended to Park Street. Bernard E. Grant is the contractor. The granite used in this long, broad sweep of street is the old block cut in two and reshaped by 22 paving cutters, who handle about 250 each per day of the old stone, thus fashioning for the pavers 500 blocks each for which they receive wages of 1 cent the block.

Contractor Grant's men are said to be doing good work in Dorchester Avenue. The Boston Elevated Contractor did an exceptionally good job between the rails. The city contractor, however, in the strip between the rails which under a poor law the city has to pave, did what appears to be crude paving. Commissioner Murphy tries to explain it away by saying that the strip was paved last December in unfit weather in order that the street could be open for traffic. The traffic sides of the street, the paving of which is this year's work, are smooth and thoroughly satisfactory. The avenue as it is being made of the recut granite will cost the city only about one-third of what it would have been new granite block to be used.

SERBIANS SEEK NEW BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Michael H. Petrovitch of Salonika, has informed the Merchants Association that the Serbian Government has established an agency to meet the new business and social conditions created in all the countries at war. The Serbian military economic direction will collect information on the financial, economic, industrial and commercial resources of Serbia's allies, and will make known to these countries the needs of Serbia and the commercial and economic conditions there. Thus Serbia hopes to establish new relations suitable to future economic tendencies, and to bring about lasting and mutually profitable business ties.

AMERICA'S WAR AIM BELITTLED

Socialists Now Are Leading Russians to Believe the Working People Want Peace, Says Director of Labor Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Socialists are vigorously pursuing a policy of discrediting the United States Government with the Russian people, according to Robert Maisel, director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

"It is at best but a thinly veiled secret," says Mr. Maisel, "that the Socialists in the United States are still engaged in a desperate effort to lead the Russian people to believe that America is engaged in a 'capitalistic war,' and that the working people of America want peace."

"The report from Philadelphia, following the federal raid of the Tageblatt office, that all printing of leaflets and posters and all advertising for the Socialists of that city was done by the Tageblatt free of charge certainly does not lessen the justification for suspicion of Socialist motives and practices."

"We have been reliably informed that Socialists are flooding Russia with letters and pamphlets that constitute a betrayal, not only of the Russian people, but of the American people."

"The purport of these communications is to lead the Russian people to believe that the American people are not back of their Government in the war and that the American working people want peace. Socialists have boasted here of this work."

"These letters declare also that the American working people are not united among themselves and seek to make it appear that the labor movement is in a chaotic condition, with the masses in revolt against the leadership."

"Of course we here know the falsity of these charges. We know, too, that they are of a piece with the aims of the German propaganda. As we have said before, if those who are doing this treacherous work are not in the pay of the German propaganda machine, then the German Government is getting something for nothing."

"But the people of New York will have an opportunity to learn the truth about Russia—as well as an opportunity to send to Russia the truth about America, which is perhaps more important, when in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night two of the members of the recent American mission to Russia will tell the story of Russia as they have found it. The people of this city will then realize the crime of misinforming Russia as to conditions here."

MISSOURI APPLE CROP GOOD

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The 1917 apple crop of Southwest Missouri is 25 per cent better than in recent years, says a dispatch from Springfield to the Star.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MUSIC MAJOR
SCHOOL STUDY

Glenn H. Woods Tells About
Support Given by Oakland,
Cal., Board to Vocal, Instru-
mental and Theoretical Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—Music instruction in the public school system of Oakland, having been said by education experts to include some important features that other communities have not yet attempted to put into effect, Glenn H. Woods, director of music in the Oakland schools, was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to outline briefly some of the things that have been determined in this pioneer work.

In replying, Mr. Woods noted that the work has been based on two facts: First, that the school authorities take the stand that music is one of the major factors in public school education and should be treated with all the seriousness and thoroughness given to other basic studies; such as geography and mathematics; and, second, that the school department not only takes this view as a matter of pedagogy but actually spends the money necessary to give comprehensive and thorough instruction in the subject.

"Thus liberally and sincerely supported by the city," said Mr. Woods, "we have been able to break much new ground and have determined the feasibility of several lines and methods of work that will form the basis of future development of the system."

"To summarize briefly, I may say we have demonstrated beyond all doubt that notwithstanding the natural difficulties of the subject and the high degree of application necessary to its mastery, it is entirely possible for public schools to give pupils—not a few of them, but practically all of them—a real music education. Those who wish to take up music as a vocation begin their professional studies exactly where they left off in the school, without having to unlearn anything, and those who do not take up music as a vocation are able to attain that degree of mastery of the subject that enables them not only to appreciate good music, but to participate actively in the performance of it. In fact our results have completely proved that free instruction, both vocal and instrumental, as well as other phases of music study, should be given at public expense, both in the grades and in the high schools."

"We have also determined, among other things, that all music study should receive equal credit with English, mathematics or other basic studies, paralleling these in preparation and recitation; that credit should be granted for outside study of music with private teachers, thus permitting pupils preparing for music as a profession to continue their high school education as well as their professional training without sacrificing either; that if public school instruction in music is to be thorough and genuine, rather than superficial, it must be conducted by teachers specially trained for the purpose and who are capable of performing on more than one instrument; that where school orchestras or bands are attempted it is absolutely essential, if honest work is to be done, that full instrumentation be insisted upon, not allowing organizations to consist only of a few solo instruments; that the city should purchase for the pupils' use those instruments that parents are naturally at first disinclined to furnish; that a circulating library of good music should be available for study and performance; that harmony should be one of the courses offered to all high school students; that it is only when instrumental instruction begins in the lower grades of the elementary schools and is carried through the high schools that satisfactory results can be obtained; that daily instruction be given in the grade schools; that song singing and sight reading should be emphasized; and that special instructors, paid by the city, those who can play string, brass, and reed instruments, should be maintained for bands and orchestras; and that concert organizations with complete instrumentation can and should be maintained."

One phase of the music work in the Oakland schools, and one that is regarded as important not only because of the training and culture afforded the student but because it furnishes a connection between the public school system and the community life, is the system of concert organizations that is maintained and encouraged to give public programs. At present there are 27 orchestras and 19 band organizations in the 40 school buildings of the city. While all of these are encouraged to give public programs, seven of them are specially authorized by the School Department to hold concerts. These are, in the elementary schools, the elementary band, the elementary orchestra, and the elementary chorus, this chorus being made up of voices selected from the eighth grades and numbering usually more than 300 voices; and in the high schools, the combined high schools' band of some 60 pieces, the combined orchestra of 76 pieces and the combined chorus of over 350 voices.

These bands and orchestras are made possible as creditable and permanent organizations by the fact that training is begun in the elementary schools, and continued through the high schools; by the fact that the city

furnishes the instruments when necessary, and for the reason that special attention is given the matter of seeing that pupils are trained for all instruments and parts, so that the organizations are not suddenly depleted of good players at graduation time.

While the work of the orchestras and other school music bodies has been given high commendation, special pains are taken by the director of music and the school authorities that no element of falseness or superficiality or craving for unmerited praise enters into the work, this of course being necessary from a pedagogical standpoint. In other words, while the school organizations play music of the masters and leading composers not only creditably, but in many cases with excellent musicianship, no attempt is made to impress either pupil, parent, or public with the idea that the school work is as good as that of a well-trained symphony orchestra, made up of adults. To keep the whole work entirely within the range of honesty and serious endeavor is one reason why full instrumentation is required.

An important part of the public school music system is the Community Orchestra, which includes pupils, graduates, and advanced but nonprofessional performers within the Bay cities, and which thus eliminates, at one point at least, that undesirable line of demarcation between the school life and the after-school life of the community. Besides giving graduates an opportunity to continue their music work, this orchestra furnishes a means of bringing outsiders into contact with the school system; and, being wholly under the control of the School Board, it constitutes an effective municipal activity. The orchestra now has 57 members, has complete symphonic instrumentation, and is studying the easy symphonies of the famous composers. It gives three concerts a year to the general public, the city paying all expenses, such as supplying a rehearsal place, music, piano, light, and an instructor. The fact that out of an enrollment of 57 there was an average attendance of 45 at the weekly rehearsals during the past year, indicates that a high degree of interest is taken in the work by the members of the organization.

"This orchestra and some of our other advanced activities," said Mr. Woods, "prerogatives the day, I believe when the public school system of the various cities of the country will be virtually branches of a great national conservatory of music, wherein pupils may be prepared at public expense for music as a vocation. As an indication that this time is not far off may be mentioned the increasing tendency on the part of school authorities throughout the United States to give music equal credits with other major studies. In Oakland such credits are given, a pupil desiring to enter college being given three units out of a possible 15 units required for graduation from high school. Each credit granted by the Board of Education is equal to three units of college credit. Hence any pupil graduating from the high school with three units of credit in music has an equivalent of nine units of college credit, or one-fifth of the total 45 units required for matriculation."

"It is necessary, however, for the pupil to secure his three credits in more than one branch of music. Two credits are given for choral music, two for harmony, one for the history of music, one for orchestra, and one for band. Those who intend to take up music as a vocation, and who do not intend to enter the university, may major in music and secure at least seven units out of a possible 15 for graduation from the high school."

An outline of the course offered in the high schools for graduation is as follows: Choral music, a two-year course, 45-minute recitations daily, one credit a year; history of music, a one-year course, 45-minute daily recitations with home work, one credit; harmony, a two-year course, 45-minute recitations daily, two credits, one each year, home work one hour; band requires daily rehearsal, during school periods, of 45 minutes, no home work, with one unit for the year; orchestra the same as the band. Girls' and boys' glee clubs are rated as school activities, rehearsing every day for 45 minutes, no home work, one-half credit a year.

Although the School Department has plans for the further development of the system of music instruction, Mr. Woods did not wish to speak of these until they have been thoroughly tested. He did say, however, that the extended music work is creating so much interest among pupils and parents that it will soon be necessary to build special music buildings for each of the high schools throughout the city. Besides the three night school orchestras now organized, it may also be necessary to organize soon a Community Band along the lines of the Community Orchestra.

The value of the equipment for music instruction for the entire city does not exceed \$15,000. This includes a circulating library of band and orchestra music valued at \$2000. Aside from the cost of this equipment, the whole work is carried on virtually without extra expense to the city, since music in the high schools is made one of a certain number of elective studies. As the pupils would choose some other subject if they did not select music, the maintenance of the department is not regarded as an extra expense.

OPERA IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Giving a two-night schedule of opera, the Chicago Opera Company, directed by Cleofonte Campanini, is to appear here with Mme. Melba and Mme. Galli-Curci as the leading sopranos. Other artists the organization will bring are Messrs. Muratore, Crimi and Huberdeau. The dates of the performances are Oct. 29 and 30.

ENGLISH MUSIC NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The dates for the twenty-second season (1917-1918) of symphony concerts given by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra are now announced. The first series will take place on Saturdays, Oct. 20, Nov. 3 and 17, and Dec. 1; the second series on Jan. 12 and 26, Feb. 9 and 23; and extra concerts will be given on Tuesday, Jan. 1, and on Saturdays, March 9, April 12 and 27. All the concerts will commence at 3 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Stainer and Bell have been appointed publishers of the musical works chosen by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Those selected for 1917 and now in process of publication are an opera by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, "The Travelling Companion"; Mr. Rutland Boughton's opera, "The Immortal Hour," which has already been performed at the Glastonbury festival; Dr. Vaughan Williams' "London" symphony; a symphonic suite, "The Sea," by Mr. Frank Bridge; Prof. Granville Bantock's "Hebrews" symphony; a symphony, "Before Sunrise," for contralto solo, chorus and orchestra, by Mr. Edgar Balgoun; and a piano quartet in A minor by Mr. Herbert Howells.

A writer has put forward an interesting proposal in the musical press. He argues that "if our young composers can be fairly certain of a sympathetic hearing they would be spurred on as never before, and, judging from recent events, both in chamber and orchestral music, the creative faculty has not ceased to exist in our land." To this end he proposes that a small committee of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust should make grants of varying amounts for the performance of works by young British composers. A chamber work, for instance, might be allowed five guineas, an overture or short orchestral sketch, given by an orchestra of from 30 to 40 performers, a similar amount, while a longer orchestral work, a concerto, or a short work for chorus and orchestra, might receive eight or ten guineas; a symphony 15 or 20 guineas. An orchestra of 60 or more performers might be granted 50 per cent more. For an opera or full program work for chorus and orchestra, 20 or even 30 guineas might be granted. If thought advisable, two performances in two successive seasons might be stipulated for, and it would only be reasonable that the composer should receive 10 or 20 per cent of the subvention.

Many arguments might easily be brought forward in favor of some such scheme. Publication will do much, but it is the performance of a fine work that helps most to make a general demand. One has only to glance at the theaters to see the result of "business methods" applied to dramatic art. If musical art is not to follow the same steep slope, sooner or later, something will have to be done to encourage work that does not conform to prevailing commercial standards. The object of publishers and concert managers, naturally enough, is to make money, and the past has proved that they are not inclined to put their trust in new and unknown composers. Most of them are exceedingly chary about casting their bread upon the wide waters of artistic enterprise.

Referring to the discussion on performing rights, both in England and America, the Musical News points out that the legal rights of composers are as yet not fully granted by the musical public. To the average person, the performing right appears to be something quite different to copyright, but the English Copyright Act of 1911 uses the word "copyright" to cover all rights of performance, and the only place where the words "performing right" are mentioned, is in the First Schedule, where it is expressly laid down that the latter term employed in earlier acts, is merged in the former term, as provided by the new act. "It is abundantly clear that the Legislature in framing provisions for the safeguarding of the composer's interests in regard to the publication of a work and the reproduction of copies thereof, was of opinion that those interests were also entitled to full protection in regard to performance. In fact, reproduction was looked upon as being essentially identical, whether affected by printing or by acoustical means. Consequently a composer may claim recompense for the fruit of his talents, as much by fees for performance as by the sale of copies. It is further pointed out that there is not a single piece of copyright music in existence which can legally be performed in public, without the express permission of the composer or his representatives. An appeal is made to the public to see that the composer is not defrauded of his rights. If the Performing Rights Society would publish a list of the music under their control, one feels no doubt that it would be to the advantage of every one concerned."

Miss Cicely Hamilton, "somewhere in France" with one of Miss Lena Ashwell's concert parties, the organization that is giving more than 5000 concerts a year to the troops, gives an interesting account of a concert at the front. The concert party, all through, she says, knows its work and the men it works for. Hence it does not come unprepared with the songs that needs a chorus; and always the men's voices take it up and swing it out in sturdy unison. There is one chorus, more tricky than it sounds, that they blunder in, and are bade to repeat, hugely amused at their own unskillfulness. But, after all, every item on the bill is a success—was ever an audience so kindly and quick at the uptake? From start to finish, the program swings cheerily along; over an hour of it, and not a lagging minute of

them all. When it is over, and the last chorus sung, there are three full cheers of thanks, given gladly, but yet, from the artist's point of view, how needlessly!

But there are other performances, under conditions still more elementary. Impromptu concerts in the darkness at the side of the track, where, with a lantern replacing the limelight, "the boys" on their travels crowd round the singer and forget their dirt and their weariness.

Wherever and whenever given, the entertainment is welcome; and the system that provides it, in hut or hospital, has grown into the life of that curious country which geographically is still Northern France again; but which, in the meantime, is a strange new land that war has made and molded; a country where music and drama exist for one purpose only, the purpose of serving the soldier.

TORONTO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Herbert A. Fricker, the newly-appointed organist and choirmaster of the Metropolitan Church, gave at his introductory recital a program which included his own scholastic Concert Overture in C minor, a striking transcription of Sibelius' "Finlandia," Bach's prelude and fugue in D major, a transcription of the prelude to "Lohengrin," a graceful fantasia on the hymn tune "Haverley" and the air in F by S. B. Wesley. Mr. Fricker, who is also the director of the Mendelssohn Choir, has become associated with the Toronto Conservatory of Music as teacher of the organ.

The Canadian Guild of Organists, Dr. Albert Ham, president, held a meeting in St. James' Parish Hall, when the following were named to form, with the president at their head, a guild council: Arthur Dorey, Ottawa; Percival J. Hilsley, Montreal; H. H. Torrington, Toronto (vice-presidents); J. W. Beader, Ottawa; Arthur Blakeley, Pasadena; A. H. Egg, Montreal; G. E. Holt, Toronto; Ralph Horner, Winnipeg; F. G. Killmaster, London; J. E. Martin, Montreal; W. H. Montgomery, Calgary; H. E. J. Vernon, Toronto; C. E. Wheeler, London; A. E. Whitehead, Sherbrooke; F. L. Willgoose, London.

Dr. Ham congratulated the guild on its progress, musically and ethically, and announced that his grace, the Duke of Devonshire, had consented to be honorary patron, succeeding his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught. After the meeting the president invited the members to luncheon at the Queen's Hotel. On account of war conditions, the annual meeting of members was postponed indefinitely.

BUENOS AIRES NOTES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Mascagni's opera, "Lodoletta," the libretto of which is based on the story, "Two Little Wooden Shoes" (1876), by the British authoress, Oda, was given its first presentation in Argentina on the evening of July 29, at the Colón Theater, by the opera company of Messrs. de Rosa and Mocchi. The principal singers were Miss dalla Rizza, who took the title rôle; and Messrs. Caruso, de Franceschi, Uriz and Dentale.

The piece was found, as far as the voice parts were concerned, to abound in fluent and expressive, but not especially novel melody. It was found on the orchestral side to be without significant symphonic construction, lacking that plan of thematic development which is expected in a modern opera, even in one of the Italian school. Furthermore, on the orchestral side, the piece was found to want descriptive quality, no phrase being heard to characterize even the "little shoes," which figure in the sentimental plot. A libretto weak in dramatic interest proved to be joined to music that has small unity of style, beyond what grows out of the familiar mannerisms of the composer of "Cavalleria" and "Iris."

This addition to the repertory of lyric tragedy splendidly staged and brilliantly performed, won the enthusiastic applause of the Colón public. Yet those who judged it calmly could hardly help thinking that first-class scenic and musical trouble was taken over a second-class product.

Other works which have lately been presented at the Colón are Puccini's "Bohème," with Miss dalla Rizza as Mimì and Mr. Caruso as Rodolfo; Rossini's "Barber of Seville," with Mme. Barrientos and Messrs. Hackett, Crabbe and Journet; Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Mme. Barrientos and Mr. Caruso; and Buchardo's "Sogno di Alma," given at a gala performance in honor of the members of the United States naval squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Caperton.

Planists who have appeared in Buenos Aires are Arthur Rubinstein, who gave a fourth concert at the Odeon and went from here to Montevideo; and Mme. Maria Carreras, who gave three programs under the auspices of the Wagnerian Association. Mme. Carreras made her last appearance in the Salon La Argentina, playing a program of works by Chopin.

RABINOFF OPERA IN
LEGAL FORMALITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Legal formalities carried out here the past week by officers of the Boston National Grand Opera Company indicate that Max Rabinoff and the singers who have been associated with him, including Messrs. Zenatello, Baklanoff and Martin and Mmes. Gay and Teyte, will dissolve their relations or else will reorganize. As time goes on, the "Boston" in the name of Mr. Rabinoff's company dwindles in significance and the "National" enlarges. For the institution, although founded on the old Boston Opera Company, has never boasted of enthusiastic support for its Boston visits. For that matter, it has never prided itself on great encouragement in New York or in any other large city of the East.

It has, however, laid claim to success in awakening interest in communities of the West where opera companies were formerly little known. To work with a small group of artists and with a short repertory, and to give brief seasons and appear in many places, has been its best policy. Mr. Rabinoff has in his office here, or under his charge in storage, some interesting possessions. For one thing he has complete bound files of articles published on the Boston Opera Company performances from 1909 to 1914. These should find lodgment in time on the shelves of some public library, where students of American musical history can consult them. For another thing, the director has a document signed by former government officials of Mexico, granting him, for payment received, the use of the Mexico City Opera House for giving a certain number of performances. This concession, he means to make use of, it is said, when conditions again become favorable for opera in Mexico.

FRITZ KREISLER TO
APPEAR IN QUARTET

Fritz Kreisler, according to an announcement given out from the office of his manager in Boston, is to take the place this season of Franz Kneisel, the retired first violinist of the Kneisel Quartet, appearing in five chamber music concerts in Boston and New York. In associating himself with the Kneisel organization, the violinist is clearly carrying out the purpose he has said he always entertained, of being a broad-gauge musician and not a mere virtuoso.

Last year, when he appeared at some recitals as piano accompanist for a singer, he partially verified a biographical comment about him in Grove's Dictionary of Music (edition of 1911), which runs: "He is said to be hardly less accomplished as a pianist than as a violinist." Another comment in that sketch, "He has done little in the way of original composition beyond the writing of cadenzas," he long ago refuted. Now he is about to make his answer to a reproach in the Grove article: "Nor has he challenged criticism as a leader of string quartets."

In the course of the summer, at Seal Harbor, Me., Mr. Kreisler, with Mr. Kneisel's former associates, Messrs. Letz, Svecenski and Willeke, has been preparing a repertory. The dates of the concerts in which he will appear as quartet player are Dec. 20 and Feb. 11 in Boston, and Dec. 21, Feb. 1 and April 5 in New York.

CONDUCTOR TELLS OF
TEACHING HIS CHORUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speaking of the methods that should be used with a popular chorus, L. Camilleri, conductor of the New Singing Society, told an interviewer here that a group of singers in order to do themselves justice must submit to being trained. "An agglomeration of untaught persons," he said, "may sing, without regulation of their vocal powers, a few familiar airs; but nobody should suppose that this is advantageous to them."

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musical understanding? After all, music is not such a difficult thing to comprehend. Learning to read notes is not so hard as learning a new language. One of the chief aims of our society is to increase the number of those who are interested in singing by giving instruction in it. Accordingly, the first part of each of our meetings is devoted to the study of the theory of music as applied to the voice, while the second part is devoted to the performance of old and new pieces that are within the abilities of the members."

The society began its work about a year and a half ago. It is using the auditorium of the High School of Commerce for its gatherings.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At a concert for the benefit of American soldiers in France, held in the Municipal Auditorium on Aug. 30, Mme. Schumann-Heink sang "Ah, mon Fils," "Holy Night" and Bach's aria, "My Heart Ever Faithful." Edwina H. Lemare, municipal organist, gave an improvisation on a theme from "Holy Night." Alan Bier, pianist, played a Chopin selection; Paul Galazzi sang the prologue to "Pagliacci"; and an orchestra of 100 musicians under Nikolai Sokoloff gave Borodin's "On the Steppes of Central Asia." Liszt's "Des Preludes," and Victor Herbert's "American Fantasia." The Thirteenth United States Infantry Band and the band of the United States Naval Training Station, San Francisco, also participated in the concert. The Auditorium was filled to capacity.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano, opens the music season here with a recital on Sept. 24.

The Morning Musical Club has arranged recitals in the ballroom of the Monodgia, to include the following: Nov. 16, Eddy Brown, violinist; Jan. 25, Miss Mabel Garrison, soprano; March 12, Miss Gulomar Novaes, pianist.

The Boston National Grand Opera Company and the San Carlo Opera Company are both scheduled to give performances here. The San Carlo company announces Miss Marcella Craft as one of its singers.

The College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University, George A. Parker, dean, is to give its regular series of faculty recitals, the first being by Prof. Raymond Wilson, pianist.

IMPROVISATION
CALLED MARK OF
NEGRO'S SINGING

Miss Alice Williams Makes
Comment on Traits of Plantation
Melody—Tunes Gathered

Talking about the music of the Negro in the southern states, Miss Louise Alice Williams, the singer and reader, declared that the plantation type of melody must in certain respects trace its origin back to Africa. When the point was made against this theory that Negro tunes are too obviously built on the European major and minor scales to be referred to any ancient racial source, she held that at all events the Negro must have brought with him to America from his ancient habitat his method of song, which method is peculiarly one of improvisation.

"The southern Negroes," the artist told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor one day when she was in Boston, "always sing as they work, and usually they make up a song that has something to do with their work. You hear them in the cotton fields, singing as they pick cotton. You hear the women shouting the refrain of an old melody as inevitably as you see the red gleam of their bandanna headgear. In the cities, too, especially the old-fashioned ones like Charleston, Savannah and Columbia, you will constantly pass Negroes who improvise a song as they walk along; and here and there you will come across a solitary singer at a corner, strumming a banjo accompaniment to his tune."

A kind of music which many people associate with the Negroes, but which Miss Williams explained they do not, in old southern localities, care for, is ragtime. Negro popular songs of the authentic sort, she said, are zealously cultivated and preserved in advanced educational institutions for Negroes, like Hampton Institute and Fisk University.

The artist has gathered the songs and cabin stories which she presents at her recitals largely from the Negroes of Georgia, where she was brought up amid cotton plantation surroundings. An example of her repertory, learned from the Negroes of the neighborhood in which she lived as a child, is her "Four Down, Aunt Becky Hain." This piece, whether sung on the deck of a warship before an audience of United States sailors, in the ballroom of a metropolitan hotel or in the auditorium of a woman's club house, meets the response of things that hold the genuine kernel of folk humor.

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EXHIBITS TO AID RACE RELATIONS

Children's Museum of Boston
Plans to Promote Fellowship
for the People of Other Lands
in Traveling Displays

In order to bring about a sentiment of fellowship for people of other lands and races the Children's Museum of Boston is preparing a series of exhibits from various countries to be used as a talkman to history, to vivify story-telling and plays and as stepping stones to appreciation of the country's art in larger museums.

Instead of emphasizing that which seems queer or different the mode of approach will be one of friendly interest and appreciation.

The first exhibit to be prepared is on France. Because of war conditions it was found impossible to collect the objects desired, so the exhibit is confined at this time to photographs. These will be on view at the Boston Public Library for the next two weeks, beginning today. From there they will go to the Children's Museum, and the first of the year be ready for loan purposes to schools and other museums in and out of the city. The collection is a gift of the Women's Education Association.

This work is an elaboration upon what has been done at the museum for some time in its exhibits from China, Japan, the Philippines, Iceland, South Sea Islands and the present exhibit from Egypt recently placed.

Extending its work with the schools the museum is preparing numerous traveling loan exhibits. These include exhibits of minerals, cotton and other industries, star fish, corals and other collections of shells to be used in drawing for form, color and design. They usually will be accompanied by lecture-casts.

The summer has been an unusually busy season at the museum. In connection with gardens planted around the building by boys and girls from Dennison Settlement House, lessons in plant life have been given to the gardeners. The children, 40 in number, have spent two days a week at the gardens 20 days in all. Each day they have been given two lessons at the museum. These have been on the plants with which they were working, on the insects, worms and birds associated with them. The lessons have been accompanied by blackboard drawings and have been attended with the greatest interest by the children.

The wild flower table has grown in interest and value. It is supplied entirely by the children and has always rare varieties. This work is done through the five nature-study clubs which have been organized by the children themselves. The Sons of Nature was the first. The Kettle Hole Club studies simple geology. The Ohapa Club was named after long searches in the library. It signifies the working bee. The members do not confine themselves to any one line of nature objects but take up what appeals to them at the moment. These clubs are engaged in friendly contests in the collection of wild-flower specimens. Some have collected nearly 200 different varieties, a number of them rare. A vivarium where spiders, snakes and gashoppers are under observation, an aquarium, and birdies and feeding places for birds give abundant opportunity for the study of animal life at first hand.

MUSIC NOTES

An announcement from Symphony Hall gives brief notes of the soloists who are to assist this season at the regular concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Miss Mabel Garrison is described as one of the most gifted of the younger generation of American singers, "who for several years past has been a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and has had the unusual experience of having in that institution worked her way from humble, secondary roles to a leader among the sopranos. This is so rare an occurrence in the Metropolitan that it is in itself a distinction."

The three pianists, Mme. Ethel Leginska, Miss Frances Nash and Miss Gulonova Novae, are referred to as having made a favorable impression in Boston at recitals. "Miss Nash,"

the announcement goes on, "played the Saint-Saens concerto in G minor with the Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last season. She is a sincere artist, a sound and talented musician." And in regard to Miss Novae: "She made her debut in New York in the season of 1915-1916. She had come to America a refugee from Europe, unheralded and unknown. At her first recital she revealed herself as a pianist of extraordinary gifts, her style strongly reminding many of Teresa Carreno when that artist came to the United States as a girl."

Miss Irma Seydel, the violinist, is spoken of as a daughter of the orchestra, since "her father has been a Symphony man for many years, her teachers were Symphony men, and it was with the Symphony Orchestra in its out-of-town concerts that she received the valuable routine which has fitted her now to play with the orchestra in Boston."

In regard to the other soloists, the notice reads: "Mme. Melba, who has been at home in Australia since last spring, is due to arrive in San Francisco the end of this month to fill engagements with the Chicago Opera Company and to give concerts. She will be the soloist at the Symphony concert of Christmas week. Mr. Padewski is still on his ranch in Paso Robles, Cal. He begins a long concert tour next month. Fritz Kreisler has spent most of the summer in his cottage among the artists who have settled in Seal Harbor, Me. He faces the task of about 100 recital and concert appearances this winter. One of the pleasantest episodes of last season was the appearance with the orchestra of John McCormack. His reengagement for the coming season will be welcomed.

"Efrem Zimbalist, one of the most gifted violinists of the day, has not appeared here with the orchestra for several years. With Kreisler, Zimbalist, Seydel, Witke and Noack, patrons of the concerts are assured of violin playing of the highest quality." George Longy, the first oboe player of the orchestra, has returned on his annual visit to France. All the members of the organization are said to be now at hand, ready to take up the work of the season. The orchestra assembles this fall with the same membership as that with which it broke up last spring.

At the Stenert Building, renovations in the warehouses show a new Louis XVI salon for the exhibition of phonographs and mechanical pianos on the ground floor. The grand piano display room has been located on the second floor. The upright piano rooms are on the third floor and the offices are on the fourth floor. The new phonograph room will be opened on Monday.

The New England Conservatory year book for 1917-18 school year notes that the institution will open on Sept. 20. Registration for the various classes has already begun. Four new names appear in the faculty list. Herbert Ringwall, who has been an assistant teacher in the piano department since his graduation in 1914, is promoted to be a faculty member. Louise Massey, who has taught privately in Boston and Providence, joins the voice department. Ella Dyer '10, formerly an assistant, is added to the piano faculty. Mme. Betti Muschietto is listed under the dramatic department as instructor of dancing and deportment. She has taught classes and private pupils at the conservatory for a number of years. Louis C. Elson will give a lecture course to cover the following topics: Development of the orchestra, great oratorios, symphonic analysis, early American music, literature and music, women in music, program music.

The year book calls attention to the growth of the library, which now contains more than 4300 volumes, among them many rare and valuable books and scores. A summary of students shows that the conservatory in 1916-17 drew its attendance from 46 American states and from British North America, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Greece, Hawaii, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Scotland and Sweden.

HAWAIIANS START TRAINING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—One hundred men, residents of the territory, have begun their training at the recently established officers' training camp at Schofield Barracks, near Honolulu. Many of them are national guard officers. In the remainder are included non-commissioned army officers, bankers, attorneys, clerks, newspaper men and many others. The camp will operate for three months. Capt. Elvin Hunt, U. S. A., is in command.

ILLINOIS WOMEN TO BE ENROLLED

Registration Day Is Next Monday—Effort Will Be Made to Discover the Woman Power of State for Government Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Women's Registration Committee of Illinois, working under the Committee of National Defense, is conducting a campaign of education, to instruct women registrars how to get from the women of the State the information which these latter will be asked to give on Monday next, to enable the Government to know its woman power. This registration has already been made by many clubs in Chicago and throughout the State, but is to be made on that date by all the women of the State at the request of Governor Lowden.

"Never before has the importance of woman's work received such definite recognition," stated Miss Irene Warren, organization expert of the University of Chicago, who now is in charge of the instruction work in the registration committee. "The task before us is one of extreme difficulty. The Government needs the information in all the states, but has not specified any methods of obtaining it, and we are determined to make our State results very complete and accurate."

"We are avoiding duplication of effort by using the organizations already existing in each community and we are asking them to affiliate with the State-wide organizations. These organizations are asked to cooperate in emphasizing the constructive forces in their respective communities, such as churches, schools and clubs; so as to get the women acquainted with their communities as never before. It is will lay the broadest kind of foundation for democratic organization and cooperation during and after the war."

"Here in Chicago we have been training women for registrars to go out and train other groups. We are teaching the registrars to find what lines of work the women are most desirous of entering. It is surprising how hard it is to discover this. So often women will say, 'I can't do anything but keep house.' Then the registrars must find out by questioning, what they did before they were married, or what they may have once wished to do, and then often plan for them to do work at home, or give certain hours a day to taking children home and caring for them while other mothers go out and work. We are not satisfied until we have some definite knowledge."

"In the State-wide drive, we hope to interest from 200 to 500 women in each place where we shall hold classes. These, in turn, are to interest other women we leave, and to train them. We are dividing the State into sections, and, these, in turn, are divided into districts, that all may be covered. "One purpose which it is our plan to accomplish is, that each community shall know, through its organizations, churches, clubs, etc., all about the men who have gone to the front. Then through a central committee of these organizations we shall aim to get to those families all information and help they need. Thus the men will feel they are looked after, and that their families are kept in touch with. In this way each community has a personal responsibility and trust. This will stimulate patriotism and democratic cooperation. When the machine is fully organized we feel that we shall have a social machine which will be invaluable to a democracy."

QUESTION OF REFORM IN MECKLENBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The executive committee of the Liberal Electoral Association of the two Mecklenburgs has issued a strong protest against the step recently taken by the Grand Ducal governments in appointing a committee to discuss constitutional reform which was composed of none but their own nominees, and from which the Mecklenburg

deputies to the Reichstag were excluded.

The Liberal Electoral Association, runs the protest, greets the resumption of the Mecklenburg constitutional movement. It cannot, however, regard the conference held in Schwerin June as a suitable means toward the speedy introduction of popular constitutional methods in Mecklenburg. It expresses its surprise that the Mecklenburg governments invited neither a progressive Mecklenburg Reichstag deputy nor a representative of the Liberal Electoral Association to attend the conference, although three of the seven Mecklenburg Reichstag seats are held by the Progressive Peoples Party. Convinced that the new constitution can no longer withhold from the people the universal, equal, direct and secret franchise, it expects that the constitutional scheme contemplated by the Mecklenburg governments will fulfill that demand. With a just and shrewd appreciation of the experiences of the war, the King of Prussia has assured the Prussian people of the speedy transformation of the Diet by the introduction of equal franchise for elections to the House. What is good for the Prussians must be good for the Mecklenburgers. Should, however, Mecklenburg, with a complete misunderstanding of the state of the times, continue in its attempt to deprive the people of equal citizen rights, the Liberal Electoral Association of the two Mecklenburgs and the Progressive Peoples Party in the Reichstag will not rest until that aim has been attained—if necessary by means of imperial legislation.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB PROGRAM

Next Monday evening the Women's City Club of Boston will hold its last outdoor entertainment for the season with another alfresco supper in the garden of the club. It is announced today. At this time Miss Harriet Turner will sing songs of the South and will tell of the facts surrounding the collection of Negro folklore.

The club bulletin for September announces plans of the activities committee for fall lecture courses. A course of 10 lectures on "Current Events" by Mrs. May Alden Ward is definitely announced. This course is given in response to the request of a large group of club members and will commence on Friday, Oct. 19, at three o'clock. The committee hopes to offer a course dealing with international problems and the national aims of the present war, by Dr. George Nasmith and a second course on food by Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey.

"The food facts bureau at 69 Bedford Street, conducted under the War Service Committee is proving invaluable to those who wish to help in the great plan of national food conservation," says the club bulletin. "The daily attendance this past week has averaged over 250 persons and with the returning vacationists this number is expected to increase. Next week there will be special exhibits showing the various uses of peaches. On Monday, members of the Boston Mycological Woman's Club Society will be at the bureau from 12 to 3 o'clock, to exhibit mushrooms and to identify varieties which may be brought in. On Wednesday at 12:30 there will be a lecture open to the public, on "Some Common Edible Mushrooms," by Mr. Hollis Webster, former secretary of the Mycological Society.

"The War Service Committee is greatly encouraged by the results of the work at Commonwealth Pier. Through the efforts of a small committee under Miss Flora MacDonald, the boys at the pier now have recreation facilities at hand, made possible by contributions from various organizations and individuals. The committee is interested in arranging for groups of boys to be entertained at various homes and would be glad to receive the names of any who wish to have groups sent to their houses. Such communications should be addressed to the War Service Committee."

ARMY TRANSIT DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced the appointment of W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as director-general of transportation of the United States expeditionary force in France. Mr. Atterbury already is in France.

WOMEN TAUGHT TO COOK AND CAN

Chicago Club Women Cooperate With School Board to Give Instructions in 13 Communities—Children's Schooling Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Woman's Club, the Woman's City Club, and Woman's Committee of the Committee of National Defense have just closed a constructive campaign of work in cooperation with the Chicago School Board. For this purpose 13 schools have been kept open and used as centers for the instruction of the housewives of the respective districts in domestic work—cooking, sewing, canning, drying—and English.

At the beginning of the summer vacation the school board of Chicago offered to furnish a teacher and the use of the school building to any 20 women in different school wards who wished instruction in domestic economy, methods of canning and drying, and in the English language. The educational committees of the Chicago Woman's Club and the Woman's City Club took the matter up, and in 13 schools got together the required number of women for these classes. In the foreign sections of the city the women were taught English in connection with the instruction in cooking, the children being cared for while the mothers were in the classroom.

"The object of the work," stated Mrs. W. S. Hefferan of the educational committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, "is to stir up in each school community an interest in the schools and to arouse parents to the imperative necessity just now of preserving the ideals of education. Then they will keep their children in the schools, at least through the high school grades, and as far as possible will send them through higher institutions. Parents everywhere will be urged to take their children from the factories and shops, although working on Government orders, and to send them back to school this fall. Club women everywhere should see that this emergency is not made an excuse for children leaving school for work. There are over 50,000,000 adults who can do the work instead of the children, and these children should be trained for the reconstruction work of the world, to be our future engineers, artists, mechanics, architects and merchants."

"In one of the schools I found some 25 Polish women working with an instructor, learning to can and cook, while they were being taught how to ask and answer questions about marketing, canning and cooking, names of the utensils, etc. which they were using. Incidentally the school is coming to mean much to them as a community center."

"We succeeded in getting a room fitted up for the boys to use as a workshop in one school," said Mrs. Edith Winslow, chairman of the educational committee of the Chicago Woman's Club. "There they made all kinds of things, among others needles for the girls to use in knitting, when they were assured they would be used for soldiers. We guaranteed two women workers for each school, each day. We found the volunteer system brought in a large variety of talent, and interested many women in the work of the schools. The schools were divided up, and the women were able to keep the quota up all summer."

"They amused and taught the children while the mothers worked and learned in the classrooms above."

Penny lunches were furnished, and the market committee bought vegetables each day from the big markets at wholesale and sent them out to these centers where they were sold at very low rates, and either carried home or canned at the schools by the mothers. Supplies of vegetables were also brought from neighboring gardens and canned at the school."

The Chicago Normal School sent graduates who had studied gardening to centers where they were most needed and through the work of these girls the children were taught how to keep up their gardens, transplant, replant fall crops, and were generally interested in food production.

HAWAII COLLEGE HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The College of Hawaii, at Honolulu, began its tenth annual session on Sept. 10. The day was devoted to the registration of students. Work in the recitation rooms, laboratories, shops and field begins this morning.

In contrast to the conditions that are reported to exist in the United States, the prospects here point to an increase in all the classes.

Among the faculty there will be a number of important changes. To take the place of Dr. J. F. Illingworth, whom the Australian Government called to Queensland recently, to establish a Research Bureau of Entomology, the college has engaged Prof. David L. Crawford. After being graduated from Pomona College, where he specialized in entomology, Professor Crawford obtained his degree of master of arts at Cornell University.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY FACULTY REINSTATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The University of Texas Board of Regents, largely reconstituted by the State Senate, and acting Governor Hobby, met on Friday and undid all that the board did a few weeks ago at the bidding of Governor Ferguson, now being tried on impeachment charges by the Senate. Six professors who had been dismissed were reinstated, and other faculty and budget changes were reconsidered.

An address was made by the regents saying that the outlook is bright, and calling upon the people of Texas to patronize the institution.

KANSAS SEEKS PLAIN ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Will the people of the cities read a financial statement of the city's affairs? Will they study it and take steps to remedy any shortcomings? Or is it worth while for the cities to publish the statements required? An answer to these queries is the purpose of a survey of the Kansas municipalities being conducted by W. C. Hall, city clerk of Winfield. It follows the survey of the cities to determine the system of auditing the accounts of the municipalities. The Kansas League of Municipalities, following the recommendations of Mr. Hall, is planning to develop a system of uniform and simple accounting for city officials and departments. If a suitable system can be developed it is likely that the Legislature will be asked to require its use in every city, and the annual publication of reports.

PENAL FARM CROPS BRING LARGE SUM

NEW ORLEANS, La.—John Rowan, bookkeeper for the board of trustees of the penitentiary, has just completed an itemized statement of the 1915-16 and 1916-17 cotton crops, showing the number of bales produced on each farm and camp, price for which it was sold, etc., says a Jackson (Miss.) dispatch to the Times-Picayune.

The 1915-16 crop was 6765 bales on the Parchman farm and 101 on the Belmont, a total of 6866 bales, the total weight of same being 3,255,358 pounds, or 473 pounds per bale. The average price per bale was \$56.09—11.52 per pound, or \$385,260.44 for the lot.

The 1916-17 crop was 6977 on the Parchman farm and 173 on Belmont and 40 on the new farm in Quitman County. The total weight of this crop was 3,430,320, or 477.09 pounds per bale, and the average price per bale was \$100.29—21.02 per pound, or \$721,016.23 for the entire crop.

The 1915-16 crop yielded 6,473.709 pounds of seed, 942.45 to the bale, sold for \$128,352.73, the average price per ton being \$39.65. The 1916-17 crop made 8,314.975 pounds of seed, 1,156.46 to the bale, sold for \$235,840.64, the average price per ton being \$56.72.

The cotton crop for the two years sold for \$1,106,276.67; the cotton seed for \$364,173.37. The total of both cotton and seed for the two years put \$1,470,350.06 in the State Treasury.

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HEADLIGHT LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Rigid Action Against Glaring Automobile Lamps Announced by City and State Police Authorities

Rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting glaring headlights is announced by Boston, Revere and Metropolitan police and the Massachusetts Highway Commission. That a vigorous campaign on the part of the police forces throughout Massachusetts would soon put an end to dazzling headlights on automobiles, was the opinion expressed by F. L. Austin, chief examiner and inspector of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and L. G. Brooks, secretary of the Highway Safety League of Massachusetts.

"I have ordered all officers to keep a vigilant watch for glaring headlights," said J. J. Dyer, chief of police of Revere today. "In some cases we will caution them; but if they fail to comply with the law after that, we will summons them into court," said the chief.

"We will enforce the law if in our opinion it is being violated," declared M. F. Crowley, police superintendent of Boston.

"The automobile headlight law will be stringently enforced in the district under my supervision," said Herbert West, chief of the Metropolitan police at Revere.

F. L. Bieler, secretary of the Highway Commission said: "Our inspectors will continue to be on the look-out for automobilists whose lights constitute a violation of the law."

Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner of Boston, said that he believed the language of the rule as to headlights to be perfectly clear, and that the public had been benefited by attempts of automobilists to comply with its stipulations.

"If the police forces of this State would conduct a vigorous campaign against unlawful headlights," said Mr. Austin, "the effect of it would soon be noticed. The automobilists would see that they have no alternative but to meet the requirements, with the result that in a few months the roads would be entirely free from glaring lights."

As the force available for seeing that the law is obeyed numbers only 24 men, it has been necessary for the Highway Commission to conduct its campaign in different parts of the State at different times.

The views of Mr. Austin are shared by Mr. Brooks, who said that the proposition of riding the roads of glaring headlights was one of education; that is, the Highway Commission should cooperate with local police in seeing that the law is understood and obeyed.

The regulations governing headlights on motor vehicles, which were adopted by the Highway Commission with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, are as follows:

"Wherever there is not sufficient light, within the limits of the highway location, to make all vehicles, persons, or substantial objects clearly visible within said limits for a distance of at least 150 feet, the white lights which a motor vehicle is required to display by section 7 of chapter 534 of the Acts of 1909 shall, when said vehicle is in motion, throw sufficient light ahead to show any person, vehicle, or substantial object upon the roadway straight ahead of the motor vehicle for a distance of at least 150 feet. Any light thrown directly ahead or side-wise shall be so arranged that no dazzling rays from it or from any reflector shall be at any time more than three and a half feet above the ground on a level road at a distance of 50 feet or more of said vehicle, and said light shall be sufficient to enable the operator of the motor vehicle to see any person, vehicle, or substantial object upon the roadway or side, thereof, for 10 feet on each side of the motor vehicle 10 feet ahead of said vehicle."

MOTORISMS

Massachusetts Highway Commission inspectors and officers are arresting motorists all over the State in an effort to enforce the nonglare headlight law, and many of the drivers arrested are supplied with devices that they think bring their headlights within the law, but which the authorities say is not the case. It seems as though there should be some way by which the motorist can tell whether or not the dimming contrivances they purchase are within the law without being arrested and fined.

It seems as though there should be some law to prevent heavy trucks equipped with solid rubber tires made in square sections from going over the State and city roads with one or more of the sections missing. The continual bumping of a number of such machines must tear into a road far more than trucks with sound tires.

The six-mile pike between Hopewood, Pa., and the top of Chestnut Ridge is being used as a testing place by several automobile manufacturers. It is the first time in the history of American motor engineering that mountain and speedway tests have been conducted at the same place, under the same conditions and the same climate.

The Automobile Business Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., is maintaining a touring bureau in the office of the organization in one of the leading hotels of the city, where a complete list and assortment of guides and maps are on file, with data as to road conditions, hotels and other things of interest to the motorist.

Western motorists will be interested to know that the Automobile

Trades Association of Colorado has decided to hold an automobile and accessory exhibition in Denver, starting Nov. 12.

It is reported that good gasoline is no longer obtainable for the use of private motor cars in Scotland, and only under special permission in England. The price of first-class gasoline in England now is around 90 cents a gallon.

According to the United States Geological Survey, the natural gas-gasoline industry promises to become a big factor in the oil situation, and last year was one of marked expansion in this industry.

From the present outlook there is no danger that the United States Government will commandeer the gasoline supply, as some motorists have supposed. While the army will influence to a great extent the amount of gasoline obtainable for general use, reports from the oil fields indicate that there is no danger of a shortage at this time.

Tire and accessory dealers in Buffalo have organized into the Buffalo Accessory Dealers Association, which is expected to have over 150 members in short time. In New York City motor-truck dealers have organized into what will be known as the Metropolitan Truck Manufacturers and Dealers Association.

When pistons and cylinders have worn down so that there is a difference of from 8-1000th to 15-1000th of an inch in the size of the piston and the size it should be, the only way to get good compression is to install new piston rings.

The Illinois State Board of Advisors met recently and approved of the proposed expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 on the Lincoln Highway in the next three years.

A general improvement of Iowa roads is expected now that the new patrol law is in effect in that State.

WALTER LONG ON BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies, was the chief speaker at a luncheon of the West India Club given at Whitehall Court. The chairman of the club, Mr. Robert Rutherford, who presided, said there was not a single colony in the British West Indies that was not included in the British West Indies contingent.

Mr. Long said that the West Indies had actually provided more men than it had been possible to convey to the seat of war. The West Indies battalions had fought everywhere except at Salonika, and he had already taken steps to lift the veil from their performances. Wherever they had gone they had shown themselves worthy representatives of the best traditions of the British army. But it was not only to the provision of men that the West Indies had confined themselves; they had also provided munitions, and had been munificent in the gifts they had made towards lifting the burdens entailed by the war. The distant possessions of the British Empire had won for themselves eternal honor by the part they had played in the war, and the future of the Empire must be altogether different from what it had been in the past. The fundamental error of the Empire had been the inability to realize and recognize its enormous powers, and the mighty contribution that the distant possessions could make, and would make, if given the opportunity to defend the Empire.

They had been not only unprepared in the military sense, but also unprepared to take advantage of the almost unlimited possessions which the Empire enjoyed. If there had been a bureau in London provided with this information, the task would have been made much easier. If, in addition, there had been machinery for its utilization for immediate needs, their strength would have been increased, and Mr. Long believed that the duration of the war would have been shorter.

They had been told sometimes that commerce and politics should be separated. Although he was an old party man with a strong belief in and admiration for his party, he felt that the time had come when they must reconsider their position. The war had brought the distant parts of the Empire into close touch with one another. Something great would come out of this, and the Empire would be an even greater possession for their children and grandchildren than it had been for them. This could only be brought about, however, if each one recognized that responsibility for the future lay on him individually, and that he must throw his whole energy into the work of recasting the Empire. This could not be done if they relied on political parties. In recasting the Empire, the needs of their distant possessions must be remembered. It was no longer sufficient to speak of the Empire as if it were a European power only. They must look at it from a world point of view. They must not be caught unprepared again; and whether it was in the West Indies, or in any other part, he hoped that thoughtful men would realize that one result of the war must be to make the British Empire more united and more completely self-supporting and capable of preserving the peace of the world than it had ever been before.

NORWAY'S NEW COINS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Norway is now issuing 5 ore pieces, and for this purpose one ton of iron has already been utilized; altogether 42 tons of iron will be used. The first truck of new money has been sent to the National Bank of Norway for circulation.

USE OF CUT-OUTS TO BE STOPPED

Manufacturers Vote to Eliminate This Objectional Feature of Motoring in the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the use of muffler cut-outs is becoming a nuisance, the members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce have voted unanimously for their elimination from the cars they build in future, so far as they can be operated from the driver's seat. With more than 4,000,000 cars in use and supplying a great service in the transportation of the individual and of materials, the use of muffler cut-outs is unfair to the public and adds an unnecessary noise to everyday life. Cars have ample power so that the slight increase in speed which may come from the use of cut-outs is of no importance. There may be times in adjusting motors where a cut-out is useful, but in such cases, it can be operated from under the car.

Almost half of the 110 makers in the chamber do not fit muffler cut-outs to their present cars and all makers voted that they should be eliminated in the new products. The directors at their meeting in New York recently adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce are opposed to the attachment of muffler cut-outs to motor vehicles and do not fit them to the cars and trucks they manufacture, or will discontinue doing so on their product for 1918; and

"Whereas, The use of the cut-out is unnecessary, annoying and dangerous to other users of the highways and objectionable to residents along them; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the board of directors recommends that all members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce refrain from attaching muffler cut-outs to their cars for the season of 1918 and thereafter and that no cars be sold by them after Jan. 1, 1918, with cut-outs attached, or that where cut-outs are attached they be made inoperative from the driver's seat."

The directors have elected Hugh Chalmers to be first vice-president of the N. A. C. C., taking the place of W. C. Leland, who leaves automobile making to enter the aeronautical motor industry. H. H. Rice was elected vice-president of the gasoline division. The directors' endorsed the Webb-Pomeroy bill now before the United States Senate, having for its purpose the encouragement of combinations of American manufacturers and exporters to promote American trade abroad. The export committee feels that operating under that measure would materially help in securing the world's trade for motor-car makers.

The placing of embargoes by certain foreign countries cut down export passenger car and truck business, the gross valuation with parts of \$133,000,000 for the past 12 months being slightly less than for the previous year, although the cars were greater, numbering 80,811. The increase is coming from countries not engaged in the war and it is worth noting that

American products last year were shipped to more than 80 different countries.

The directors perfected plans for a "Don't Waste Gasoline" campaign in cooperation with the Government authorities at Washington. While V. H. Manning of the Bureau of Mines says that there is ample gasoline for all our needs, yet the uncertainties of war are such that a campaign against waste as a patriotic measure, is one in which every motorist will be glad to engage. The campaign is to be carried on in vigorous fashion, even to the extent of encouraging city ordinances to make unlawful the idle running of motors when cars are standing still, a practice which consumes a great amount of gasoline every year.

STRENGTH OF GERMAN SOCIALIST MINORITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

—The Independent Social Democratic Party, which is the main section of the Socialist Minority in Germany, has published in the Leipziger Volkszeitung a summary of reports received from the provinces as to the local associations that have, so far, been established by the movement and connected up with the central organization in Berlin. According to this report there are now 62 Socialist electoral associations which have either succeeded in a body from the official Socialist Party, in order to join the opposition, or have decided to do so by a large majority. In some cases, those of Berlin, Leipzig and Halle, the Socialist organizations of whole districts have thus gone over to the opposition camp, and their example has been followed by party associations in many of the most important industrial centers, such as Essen, the Lower Rhine and Frankfurt-on-Main. In 19 constituencies the independent party has founded new organizations which are reported to be developing satisfactorily, and in addition to these it now numbers among its adherents 46 smaller local organizations and groups.

In view of the difficulties with which its propaganda is confronted by reason of the state of siege and the press censorship, the independent group declares itself well satisfied with the results obtained, and able to face the future courageously.

WOMEN HONORED IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India.—Miss M. R. N. Holmer, M. A., is the first woman to be elected a member of the Punjab University, having recently been made a member of the science faculty and member of the board of studies in botany, zoology and physiology. She is professor of physiology and biology at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi. Before going out to India Miss Holmer had had a long and varied experience in England. At Cambridge she gained first class honors in the natural science tripos, taking up physiology, zoology and botany, and she obtained the M. A. degree of Dublin University, honors course. She taught at the University of London, and did some post-graduate work at the London School of Medicine.

NEBRASKA MILLERS TO WAIT

OMAHA, Neb.—Nebraska millers, operating small plants, says a Lincoln dispatch to the World-Herald, will wait until the Government gets its system of purchasing and distributing of wheat into operation before they attempt to lay in stocks.

DIXIE-OVERLAND HIGHWAY ACTION

Alabama and Mississippi Delegates Meet and Inaugurate Movement in Those States—Interest Is Very Keen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Three hundred delegates from Alabama and Mississippi, together with the governors of both states, met here recently to inaugurate the Dixie Overland Highway movement in these states. The convention was incident to a pathfinding tour of both states looking toward selection of the Mississippi-Alabama routes for the highway.

The Dixie Overland Highway Association is creating a sentiment in 75 counties and eight states for the con-

struction of a grand trunk highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, covering a distance of 2600 miles between Savannah and San Diego. The greater part of this trans-continental highway is already in use, and it is hoped eventually to build the connecting bits of road and make it the national marginal road for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Only two bridges are to be constructed on the entire 2600 miles of road, one over the Tombigbee River in Alabama, and the other over the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, Miss.

J. S. Bleeker of Rome, Ga., the president of the association, in an address to the members, said: "This is the most important project that the people of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts have ever cooperated in, and we want to make it a success. It will mean more to these states than the crops for five years to come. We know it will eventually be a success, and all we need is the entire cooperation of all the people of this section to make it ours."

Governor Henderson of Alabama gave a short talk on "What This High-

way Means to the South," and Governor Bibb addressed the meeting on "Mississippi's Vital Interest in the Dixie Overland Highway."

U-BOAT WARFARE RECORD

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—At the request of the Storting the Government Maritime Office will publish all the maritime declarations made by officers and crews of Norwegian vessels which have been torpedoed by German submarines. The reports will certainly run into many volumes, but they should be of historical interest. They will contain reports of the sufferings of the crews and of the inhuman conduct of the U-boats' chiefs. It is hoped in Norway, when the contents of the reports reach them, the German nation will revolt against what has been done in their name. It is proposed to have them translated into German for sale at cheap prices. Incidentally, it will be a record proving what splendid sailors Norway had to man her vessels during the great war.

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Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, per dozen \$3.50, 5.50 & 7.00
per dozen \$3.00, 4.50 & 5.40

Very Unusual Values will be offered on Monday in A Sale of Women's Gloves

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One-clasp Glace Gloves, pique-sewn; in all white or white with black stitching, per pair \$1.75
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THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR OCTOBER

The Southern Cross this month is low on the horizon below the pole. Eridanus is now entirely above the horizon extending from Achernar, the End-of-the-River, to Cursa, which is a name given by the Arabs to the star and means a footstool. It was supposed to support the left foot of Orion, the hunter. The belt of Orion is seen just above the horizon. In the south-east Sirius is coming into view. In the northeast we have Aldebaran in the Hyades, which are a part of the constellation Taurus. The name Aldebaran means the Follower (i.e. of the Pleiades not far away). The recurrence of the initial syllable "Al" will be noted in the Arabic names, which is simply the definite article. For example, Alkol, the Demon Star, is from Al Ghul, the Ghou. Alkol is now in the northeast and one may note its periodic loss of light. It will be noticed that the Milky Way lies over a large extent of the western and southern horizon.

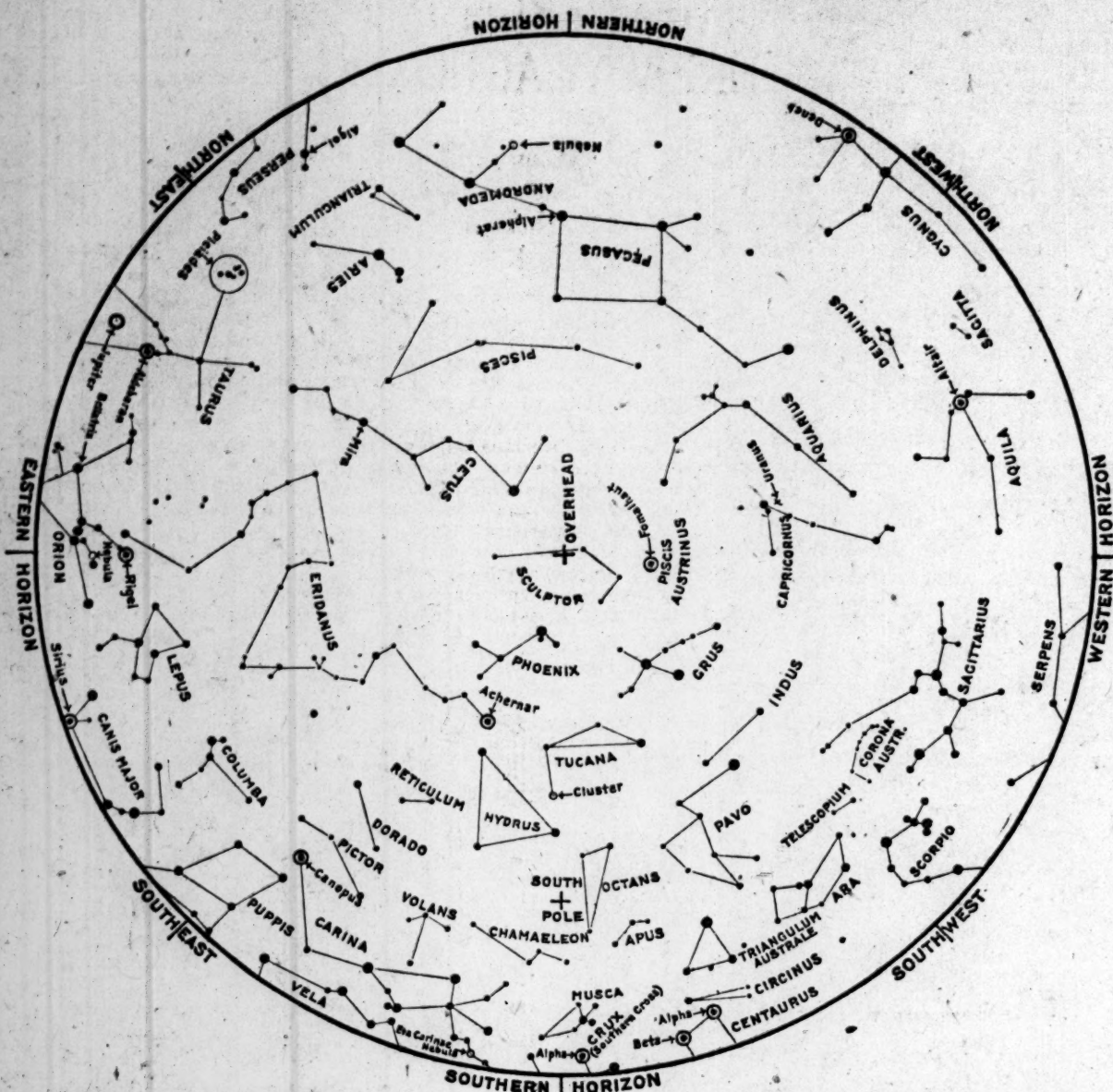
The following lunar phenomena are given in Greenwich mean time, which is used when wide areas of the world are considered. Knowing your difference of time from Greenwich, the local time is easily found by adding or subtracting this difference, according as you are east or west of Greenwich, Eng. The day is considered as beginning at noon and running through 24 hours. The last quarter of the moon occurs on Oct. 7 at 10 hours and 14 minutes; new moon on Oct. 15 at 14 hours and 41 minutes; first quarter on Oct. 23 at 2 hours and 58 minutes; and full moon on Oct. 29 at 18 hours and 19 minutes. The moon is farthest from the earth on Oct. 11 at 13 hours, and nearest on Oct. 27 at 11 hours. The difference in the greatest and the least distance of the moon from the earth varies by about 30,000 miles. The average distance from the earth is nearly 240,000 miles.

The moon passes Jupiter on Oct. 5; Neptune on Oct. 9; Saturn and Mars on Oct. 10; Mercury on Oct. 15; Venus on Oct. 19, and Uranus on Oct. 25. On Oct. 3 at about 21 hours G. M. T. the moon will be near the Pleiades, and in parts of the southern hemisphere where this hour occurs during the night, observers may see some of these stars eclipsed, or as it is called by astronomers, occulted by the moon.

We have a very bright object in the northeastern sky. This is the planet Jupiter, situated at present in Taurus. The position indicated on the map is one of its so-called stationary points. As the Earth and Jupiter circle around the sun like two contestants on concentric race tracks, the Earth has rather the advantage, since it travels about 12 times as fast as its competitor. It is to say, while Jupiter makes one circuit, he is passed a dozen times by the Earth on the inner track. When the two planets are on opposite sides of the sun, Jupiter seems to us to be moving very rapidly to the eastward, but later when the Earth has come around on the same side of the sun as Jupiter, the planet no longer appears to us as moving east, but by virtue of the Earth's superior speed seems to be going backward to the west. The intermediate points, when Jupiter appears to be neither advancing nor retreating, are called its stationary points. The matter is quite comparable to an express train drawing out from a station, and with accelerating speed overtaking a slow freight. At first, the freight seems to go forward, as seen from the car window; then it stops, and finally goes slowly backward, although it is really going forward all the time. Jupiter reaches a stationary point on Sept. 30, and from that date will retrograde until Jan. 26, when it will resume its eastward way among the stars. Jupiter makes the entire circuit of the sky in about 12 years, the period of its revolution around the sun; but every year by retrograding it makes an apparent loop among the stars, due to its relative motion with respect to the Earth. Such apparent motions are not peculiar to Jupiter. Uranus in Capricornus has been retrograding, but will reach its stationary point on Oct. 30. It will then begin to move eastward again.

Thus when the paths of any of the outer planets are plotted, they show these strange loops. These motions were perplexing to the ancient astronomers. Ptolemy, in his system, assumed that the planets traveled in circular paths around points which in turn circled around the earth. It was as if each planet were carried about on the end of a sort of crank-arm, which turned once every year. This conception for a time explained the apparent paths as observed. Discrepancies, however, were found, and then the ancient astronomers added other centers of revolution until they had the solar system constructed with a most complicated set of crank-arm movements. Alphonso X of Spain, in the Thirteenth Century, was a patron of astronomy, but when the Ptolemaic system was explained to him he is said to have remarked, that if he had been present at the creation, he would have given some good advice. This does not sound so irreverent now as it probably did in his day. It indicates that he had a shrewd mind, combined with a sense of humor. About 300 years later, Copernicus showed that he was right in thinking the system clumsy, explaining all by making the sun instead of the earth the center of planetary motion.

Venus is to be seen farther south in the west this month. It is increasing in brightness and it sets about three hours after the sun. On Oct. 18 it will be near the bright stars Antares, Mercury may be best seen about Oct. 4, in the morning just before sunrise, a little to the north of the east point of the horizon. It is very difficult to observe Mercury in the latitude of Northern Europe, and it is said that Copernicus never saw this planet.



The evening sky for the southern hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much further north or south. Then held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon"

toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on Oct. 6 at 11 p. m., on Oct. 22, at 10 p. m., on Nov. 6 at 9 p. m., and on Nov. 21 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient

use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky, according to their relative heights above the horizon.

A CHOICE BETWEEN
BREAD AND ALCOHOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The question of the liquor traffic was discussed at a meeting of the conference dealing with questions of reconstruction which is being held at the Hampstead Garden Suburb. The chair was taken by Mr. Henry Vivian, J. P., and the chief speakers were Mr. P. W. Wilson and Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

Dr. Saleeby drew attention to the fact that in considering the liquor question they must not lose sight of the fact that the nation was at war, and that it was experiencing very great difficulties in feeding itself. Mr. Hoover, the newly appointed Food Controller in the United States had stated that for many years to come there would be a serious shortage of cereals among the allied nations, for the obvious reason that agriculture had to be neglected for purposes connected with the war. Great Britain had also to face the fact that there was a shortage of tonnage. Mr. Hoover had expressed the opinion that there must be no good food turned into alcohol for the period of the war in the United States. It was not primarily a question as to whether alcohol was injurious, but that the production of alcohol necessitated the destruction of good food. The manufacture or importation of distilled liquors for purposes of beverage had now been prohibited in the United States, and the President had been given authority to suspend the manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous liquors, and to limit their alcoholic contents. The Food Control Bill, which conferred this power, was not a temperance measure on the part of the United States. It was solely a measure to save food for Great Britain, France and Italy. Such self-sacrifice on the part of America demanded commensurate reciprocity upon their part, because it would be monstrous if the grain which had been rescued from America's distillers and brewers were used by the distillers and brewers on the other side of the Atlantic.

Thus when the paths of any of the outer planets are plotted, they show these strange loops. These motions were perplexing to the ancient astronomers. Ptolemy, in his system, assumed that the planets traveled in circular paths around points which in turn circled around the earth. It was as if each planet were carried about on the end of a sort of crank-arm, which turned once every year. This conception for a time explained the apparent paths as observed. Discrepancies, however, were found, and then the ancient astronomers added other centers of revolution until they had the solar system constructed with a most complicated set of crank-arm movements. Alphonso X of Spain, in the Thirteenth Century, was a patron of astronomy, but when the Ptolemaic system was explained to him he is said to have remarked, that if he had been present at the creation, he would have given some good advice. This does not sound so irreverent now as it probably did in his day. It indicates that he had a shrewd mind, combined with a sense of humor. About 300 years later, Copernicus showed that he was right in thinking the system clumsy, explaining all by making the sun instead of the earth the center of planetary motion.

RECRUITING AMONGST
MINERS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—As a result of representations made by the executive of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, that a month's delay should be granted before adopting the new scheme for recruiting from the mines, Brig-Gen. A. C. Geddes, director of recruiting, intimated some time ago that the scheme would be suspended until Sept. 8.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed from time to time amongst the regular miners that men who have come into the mining industry since the outbreak of war have not, in all cases, been combed out before regular miners, who are, they maintain, the men wanted in the mines, rather than those who have only recently entered the industry. So strong was the feeling that men who were not miners in pre-war days should be called up before the ballot system for recruiting was put into operation, that in the Castleford district coalfields in West Yorkshire, over 10,000 men came out on strike. The trouble was settled recently at a mass meeting of miners, when Mr. Herbert Smith, vice-president of the Miners Federation, and a member of the miners control board, read a telegram from General Geddes stating that the military ballot would be suspended, and that meantime, the authorities were ready to consider amendments to the scheme. During the time the military ballot scheme is in suspension, men of military age who were not pre-war miners will be called up.

PRICE OF HOME-GROWN TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that particular cases of timber converted in town mills or sold from town retailers' yards have been under consideration and that he will be prepared to allow the prices set forth in the Home Grown Timber Prices (Great Britain) Order 1917, to be increased in such cases by 25 per cent when the quantity sold is less than 50 cubic feet. These increased prices are to cover delivery from the mills or yards free on rail or within the usual cartage radius.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST
POCKET-MONEY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Thoughtful women have already foreseen that one of the dangers that is likely to arise during the transition period following the declaration of peace is the lowering of the standard of pay for women generally by the acceptance of low wages by the "pocket-money worker." During the war, a large number of women who had never before earned their living have joined the ranks of the paid workers. At the close of hostilities, it is expected that there will be considerable displacement of workers generally. Many government departments will close down altogether, and private firms, and public offices will replace their temporary women workers by returned soldiers, with the result that there will be keen competition amongst women for the vacant posts. In order to prevent any lowering of wages it is essential that those who can afford to accept a pocket-money wage, only, should understand that such a course of action would seriously injure the chances of women less fortunately placed than themselves, and that they must not take less than the market rate.

In order to make this widely known and understood a campaign is to be inaugurated by the Women's Industrial Council with the assistance of the women's suffrage societies against the "pocket-money worker." The help of organizations in touch with girls and their parents is to be enlisted in this propaganda, and lecturers for meetings are to be supplied by the Women's Industrial Council.

NATIONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Owing to an impression which seems to be current in some parts of Great Britain that the work of the National Service Department is at a standstill, pending the appointment of a new Director-General of National Service, the National Service Department has intimated that such an impression is an entire misconception, as the work of the department is continuing without interruption.

PROHIBITION NOTES

In the long history of Maine as a prohibition State, there have been times when it seemed impossible to enforce the law as effectively as every right law should be enforced, because of the ease with which shipments of liquor could be smuggled into the State or sent in openly as interstate shipments. There are men in Boston who boast that for years they regularly obtained orders in Maine for liquor to be sent by express either to consumers or proprietors of "speakeasies." But nowadays, in talking of the former conditions, the liquor men admit that they have passed, probably never to return, because of the federal law prohibiting shipments into "dry" states. In Maine, as in other states under prohibition this law caused general "loading up" by those who wanted liquor from Massachusetts and other "wet" states, just before the federal law went into effect, July 1. But it is difficult to keep any large stock of liquor secretly, and so since July 1 there have been a number of raids, confiscations and prosecutions in Maine, showing that prohibition can prohibit when those who believe in it are alive to the need of seeing that the law is strengthened at its weak points as well as properly enforced. Eternal vigilance is the price of prohibition, as of liberty.

Smuggling across border lines diminishes as the area of prohibition territory increases. A township of only a few square miles can be kept flooded with liquor brought in surreptitiously from adjoining "wet" towns. A "dry" state having a "wet" state bordering it will be subject to the effects of similar travel. A "dry" city surrounded by "wet" suburbs incites the thirsty to joy-riding, as Chicago has lately been finding on Sundays. A sense of the real end to be sought is exemplified in the refusal of the Cleveland Dry Federation to take part in city politics, because it plans to work for state prohibition throughout Ohio. In announcing the decision of a committee of 15 in this matter, the Rev. John S. Rutledge, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, is quoted by the Cleveland Plain Dealer as saying: "Men elected to local offices, such as councilmen and even the mayor, having nothing to say regarding whether the liquor traffic shall thrive within a city. Even if I were elected mayor my hands would be tied." A publicity campaign is to be undertaken by the federation, using posters that are said to be artistic and forceful in their arguments, and by other advertising. Education plus intelligent law-making plus realization by voters that laws do not enforce themselves will bring about effective prohibition.

In the long hard fight that prohibitionists in the United States have made they have steadily gained ground, probably, more because the men who direct the business of the

country have come to realize that alcohol means inefficiency, than from any other cause. The most efficient human action possible is needed in the business of fighting and hence the modern military commander is an ardent prohibitionist. An illustration of this fact is to be found in the letter which Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commands the New York troops forming the Sixth Division of the United States Army, has sent to the 37,000 men in his command, warning them that it will be not only "unpleasant" for them to violate the rules of the military service but that the man who seeks to substitute for what is prohibited, or required, what his own judgment or preferences dictate will not be "a well-oiled cog in the big machine—and this is to be a war of big machinery." The plea contained in the letter, its writer states, is not a moral one, it is "based upon other grounds—upon principles of scientific military management." For, the job of the army being "to whip the enemy hard and with the least loss to ourselves," this commander tells his men that "this cannot be done if we are to permit 'booze' in any form into our military machine. Alcohol, whether you call it beer, wine, whiskey or by any other name, is a breeder of inefficiency."

There are more than 100,000 men who fought in the armies of the North in the Civil War between 1861 and 1865. Many of these know that intoxicating liquors were freely drunk by the soldiers of both sides in this great struggle. Some of them have tales to tell about men who held high commands and drank heavily. But none asserts that a general or private who drank heavily was a better soldier because of his drinking. Rather, the tone is apologetic in discussing this weakness; sometimes it is one of thankfulness that more mistakes were not made. The old soldier who drank in 1861, however, advises the young soldier of 1917 not to drink. He knows how efficient and competitive in the deadliest sense war has become. And even in recalling the battles of the Civil War he speaks of lamentable things done by men, acting under the influence of liquor, which would not have been done by sober men. The glass that history puts on warfare fades when the unprinted things are discussed by those who remember them. All this military prohibition points to a following civil prohibition, for in every country it is going to be realized that the business of civil life is really as important to humanity as the business of military life. Prohibition that proves its merit in wartime will be prohibition demanded in peacetime, merely for running well the machinery of civilization.

SWEDISH SHIPPING LOSSES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish mercantile marine has suffered considerable losses during the war. Ninety-four steamers and 42 sailing vessels have been sunk, the total tonnage destroyed being 125,000 tons.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE
TAKING OF GORIZIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—An article in the Giornale d'Italia commemorating the anniversary of the taking of Gorizia after three days' tremendous battle, affirms that that city had preserved its Italian character, in spite of all the efforts of its Austrian rulers to Germanize it. The Emperor of Austria, who considered Gorizia one of the most precious jewels of his crown, had caused it to be so strongly fortified that its reduction seemed to be a superhuman task. Italian courage, however, had shown itself to be stronger than the fortified rocks, and the force of an ideal had again proved to be more powerful than the explosives, asphyxiating gas, and machine guns at the service of a ruthless autocracy. The freeing of Gorizia had helped them not to despair of other liberations. After the Italian conquest of Gorizia, one of the Viennese papers had referred to the grief felt at the thought that the Italians were trampling down its soil. On the contrary, the article declares, the Italians had not entered Gorizia in order to trample it down, but to preserve it for its destiny as an Italian city which Vienna had threatened, as it had threatened that of the other territories. This Austrian lamentation is a confession of change from an attitude of serene assurance and of traditional contempt for the nation which, whether as friend or foe, was destined always to serve as a footstool for the ambitions of the apostolic emperors. The nation of the dancers and mandolin players has learnt much from its long, sad story of slavery, and knows how to be disciplined and how to make sacrifices better than the followers of an ephemeral Austrian patriotism. These days recall a great event in the nation's new life and the names of those who, like Cesare Battisti, had made every sacrifice for their country. Today, however, there is no need to go back to the past for examples of such sacrifice. Everyone had them before their eyes in the unconquerable valor of France, the irresistible tenacity of England, the sorrows of Rumania, the sufferings of Belgium and Serbia, and the misfortunes of Russia attacked on every side. These are solemn and terrible lessons; they teach that to profess a love for justice and right is not sufficient, but that suffering is needed in order to bring about the triumph of both the one and the other. Nor is it enough to desire good things for their children, they must struggle in order that these shall not have the "litter experiences" through which they themselves are passing. It is not enough to have faith in the courage of the army and in the wisdom of its leaders, they must help them every day by their own discipline, by the sacrifice of their own interests and by the abandonment of all personal caste egotism. Such are the lessons taught by war to the nations and from these lessons the nations gain fresh purpose.

Another Great Mountain Range
Conquered by Electricity

The mighty Rockies, the Belts and the Bitter Roots have bowed their lofty heads before the onward progress of man. The limitless energy of their tumbling cataracts has been harnessed to furnish power for the giant electric locomotives that haul the trains of the "St. Paul Road" across their rugged slopes.

And now another great mountain range—the snow capped Cascades in Washington has felt the hand of the conqueror. The work of electrifying the 211 miles of line through this range is well under way. When completed the "St. Paul" will have 651 miles of its main transcontinental line under electrical operation.

Mountain travel is given a new charm—no smudge of smoke paints its black line across snow clad vistas—travel is clean, smooth, silent. When next you journey to Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and other Pacific Northwest Cities travel the electric way—via the

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TODAY the main object of a purchase may be lost behind the figures of the cost.

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And so on until the figures of the cost have been lost in the value of the service given.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WINCHESTER NOW
IN FINAL ROUNDS

Open Fall Golf Tournament Advances in All Divisions —
Wright Defeats Paul Tewksbury in Fine Match

WINCHESTER, Mass. — Semifinal and final round matches in all divisions are scheduled for today in the annual three-day open fall golf tournament of the Winchester Country Club. First and second rounds of match play were run through Friday morning and afternoon, and the semifinals in the first division are L. B. Paton vs. F. C. Wright Jr. and P. L. Hunt Jr. vs. H. T. Bond.

Wright's two victories in the first and second rounds of match play has made him the favorite for the final. However, he first must win over L. B. Paton in the semifinal, then take on the winner of the Hunt-Bond match. Both of these contests will, without doubt, be of the finest order. Wright scored a great victory when he eliminated Paul Tewksbury of Woodland.

The state junior champion was out in 37 against 38, and he had chances of getting an even better medal score. In the second round Wright wasn't extended to any degree by J. A. Wheeler Jr. of Lexington, the western junior champion advancing by a 5 and 3 score.

The only match in the second round that went to the home green or anywhere near it was the contest in which H. T. Bond defeated R. L. Smith, both playing on the home green.

In the second division, however, there was plenty of keen competition and in the match between A. V. Galbraith and A. L. Pond the contest had to go 19 holes in the second round before the first named won.

FIRST DIVISION—First Round
Walter Chandler, Vesper, defeated A. M. Bond, Winchester, 3 and 2.
L. B. Paton, Homestead, defeated R. C. Van Arsdale, Pittsford, 6 and 5.

Second Round
Paton defeated Chandler, 5 and 3.
Wright defeated Bond, 5 and 3.
Hunt defeated Smith, 4 and 1.
Bond defeated Smith, 1 up.

SECOND DIVISION—First Round
W. D. Eaton, Winchester (18) defeated G. A. Rivinus (18), 8 and 6.
R. C. Stephenson, Winchester (7) defeated W. W. Cutler, Haverhill (18), 5 and 2.
Second Round
A. L. Pond, Framingham (11), defeated P. C. Hill, Haverhill (18), 2 and 1.
A. V. Galbraith, Concord (10), defeated P. L. Horn, Vesper, 4 and 3.
J. A. Stockwell, Woodland (18), defeated T. Igou, Inver, 6 and 3.
L. B. Lusk, Brae Burn (11), defeated J. Y. Snow, Winchester (14), 1 up.

THIRD DIVISION—First Round
B. W. Rivers, Oakley (16), defeated J. H. Goodrich, Brae Burn (12), 2 up.
W. O. Noyl, Chestnut Hill (17), defeated H. Nesbitt, Chestnut Hill (17), 1 up, 19 holes.
Second Round
C. Oggood, Salem (11), defeated B. C. Moody, Scarsboro (18), 2 and 1.
H. K. Olmstead, Winchester (18), defeated E. Lyons, Inver, 4 and 3.
P. H. Sherman, Winchester (18), defeated E. A. Cummings, Winchester (18), by default.

FOURTH DIVISION—First Round
P. H. How Jr., Concord (18), 3 and 2.
A. R. Cutler, Haverhill (18), defeated J. L. Elkins, Winchester (18), 2 up.
Second Round
Rivers defeated Noyl, 2 and 5.
Osgood defeated Olmstead, 2 and 1.
Sherman defeated Seawall, 4 and 3.
Spring defeated Cutler, 2 up.

FOURTH DIVISION—Semifinal
B. W. Noyl, Newton (18), defeated J. L. Elkins, Winchester (18), 4 and 3.
Final
W. J. Boyle, Scarsboro (15), defeated W. Walker, Winchester (18), 2 and 1.
Boyle defeated Noyl, 4 and 2.

BOSTON MEN ARE
SHOOTING WELL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — J. L. Snow of Boston was among the prize winners in the West Hogan amateur target-shooting championship here Friday. Snow broke 98 in the 100 target race and tied for third position in the competition which was won by P. S. Donnelly of Chicago, who went straight in the 100 targets. Snow came through the shoot-off in the afternoon to get the last award set up for the championship.

Snow ranked well up among the amateurs in the shoot with his score of 141 in the 150 targets for the day. Jay Clark Jr. of the Boston Athletic Association broke 133.

CLUBS SIGN INFIELDER
F. C. Fossano of Beverly, a semi-professional player, has been signed up as utility infielder of the New York National League Baseball Club by Manager J. J. McGraw, and appeared in uniform Friday afternoon on Braves Field. He will be taken South next year, when Manager McGraw will have a better chance to see him in action.

OBARMS TO MEET TUESDAY
The executive committee of the New England Amateur Bowling Association will hold a special meeting at the Union Boat Club in this city next Tuesday night at 8:30 o'clock.



Old-time riders on their annual "Wheel About the Hub," as they appeared twenty-five years ago

CHICAGO HOLDS
THE LEADERSHIP

Boston Red Sox Fail to Gain on American League First Place Holders, Although Boston Club Wins

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	92	47	.662
Boston	82	53	.607
Cleveland	75	63	.547
Detroit	69	70	.496
New York	69	71	.492
Washington	63	77	.450
St. Louis	52	88	.371
Philadelphia	49	86	.363

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Chicago 7, New York 5.
Chicago 7, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Both the Chicago White Sox and the Boston Red Sox won their games Friday, so that Boston did not gain in its fight to win first place honors from Chicago in the race for the championship pennant of the American League. Chicago won from Detroit by 7 to 3, and Boston defeated New York 6 to 5. Cleveland also defeated St. Louis and the Athletics took their game from Washington.

RED SOX DEFEAT
NEW YORK BY 6-5

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The hitting of Pitcher Mays enabled Boston to win the second game of its series from New York here Friday, by a score of 6 to 5.

Mays made four hits, three of them driving in runs. In the eighth inning, with the score a tie, McNally singled, took second on Agnew's single, and scored the winning run on Mays' fourth hit. The score:

CHICAGO DEFEATS DETROIT BY 7 TO 3			
	1	2	3
Chicago	1	2	3
Detroit	0	0	0

CLEVELAND WINS
FROM ST. LOUIS, 6-1

CLEVELAND WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 6-1			
	1	2	3
Cleveland	1	2	3
St. Louis	0	0	0

**ATHLETICS WIN
FROM WASHINGTON**

AUTO RECORDS BROKEN
PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The mile track record of the Narragansett Speedway was twice broken Friday afternoon in the speed trials to eliminate nine of the field of 23 drivers entered in the 100-mile \$12,000 automobile race here this afternoon. The old mark of 45.73s. was lowered to 45.04s. Joseph Boyer was the first driver to break the mark, taking the mile in 45.14s. Shortly after, Ralph Mulford raced around the speedway in 45.10s. Just before 6 o'clock Louis Chevrolet covered the mile in 45.04s.

FINAL REACHED
IN TOURNEY AT
EKWANOK CLUB

Lee Maxwell Favored to Win Equinox Cup at Manchester, Vermont, Today

MANCHESTER, Vt. — Lee Maxwell of Sleepy Hollow is the favorite to win the Equinox cup at the Ekwano Club today when he meets G. J. Murphy of Wollaston in the 36-hole final.

Maxwell defeated R. D. Rooks of Metacomet and G. A. Whittemore of Haverhill Friday. Maxwell was out in 40 and was three up at the turn in the afternoon. On the homeward journey he was a stroke better than par at the eleventh and par for all other holes until the match ended at the sixteenth.

J. J. Gallagher and J. E. McLaughlin of Wollaston played one end of the consolation flight, the former winning at the seventeenth green. G. J. Mackey of Wollaston has come through to the final of the beaten eight, third division. The summary:

EQUINOX CUP
Second Round, Match Play
G. A. Whittemore, Haverhill, defeated J. C. Payley, Brae Burn, 4 and 3.
Lee Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, defeated R. D. Rooks, Metacomet, 5 and 3.
C. M. Clark, Philadelphia C. C., defeated G. Weyland Smith, Oneida Community, 4 and 3.
George J. Murphy, Wollaston, defeated R. H. White, Oakdale, 4 and 2.

**PLAY-OFF DATES
ARE ANNOUNCED**

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The following changes of dates in the National League and dates for playing off of postponed games were announced Friday by Secretary J. A. Heydler:

SCHOOLS DROP FOOTBALL
Somerville High School and Marlboro High School have decided not to play football this fall. Wellesley High officials have decided to drop the sport, which means that the Quadrangular League must revert to the Triangular League. Swampscott High, however, has agreed not only to continue football but to donate one-third of the season's receipts to the American Red Cross. Last year Swampscott High, coached by Charles Cuddy, brought to the school athletic fund \$1350.

FRANK YOCUM NAMED COACH
CLEVELAND, O. — Frank Yocum, former Oberlin College varsity football star, was appointed head coach of the Western Reserve University football team here Friday to succeed W. D. Powell of Wisconsin, who resigned to become physical director at Chillicothe, O.

McDEVITT TO COACH COLGATE
HAMILTON, N. Y. — H. S. McDevitt, former Dartmouth football star, has been engaged to coach the Colgate University eleven this autumn. E. C. Huntington, who was named as coach last fall, is now a captain in the national army. Football practice will start Sept. 24.

ANNUAL WHEEL
ABOUT THE HUB,
TO END TONIGHT

This evening five members of the old Boston Bicycle Club will complete the twenty-eighth "wheel about the Hub," at Nantasket where they will celebrate the annual custom with a dinner at Smith's Tavern.

Starting at Warren Street and Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, Friday forenoon, the itinerary led to Dedham and then Sharon, where the usual luncheon was held at Cobb's Tavern. After lunch the riders went to Mansfield where they spent the night at the Tavern. From Mansfield they went to Randolph, then Weymouth and end at Nantasket.

C. W. Reed of Boston, president of the club, sounded the call for the start of the ride with the bugle he used to announce the start in 1879, when the first "wheel about the Hub" took place. At the blast of the trumpet, these veterans mounted their wheels for the ride. Dr. W. G. Kendall of Boston, captain of the club; J. W. McGinley of New York City; N. F. Heselstine and Theodore Rothe of Boston, and G. L. Cooke of Providence, R. I. Captain Kendall has the record for number of rides participated in, having completed 25. But on this year's trip he was not astride one of the old-time high wheel bicycles; in fact, there were none of the earlier types on this trip. Mr. Cooke made the trip to Boston on his bicycle. Mr. McGinley, who has traveled by wheel extensively abroad and on this continent, came all the way from New York City on his bicycle.

COBB AND ROUSCH
LEAD LEAGUES IN
BATTING STILL

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Ty Cobb's hold on the batting leadership of the American League is not very firm. Averages published today show the Detroit star is hitting at .373, only 23 points ahead of Tris Speaker of Cleveland. George Sisler is only slightly behind Speaker with .347.

The battle in the National League is almost as close but with the chances small for a change that will give the title to any other than Rousch of Cincinnati. Rousch is hitting .343 to .323 for Hornsby, St. Louis. Groh of Cincinnati is in third place with .303. Other .300 hitters in the National League are Kauter of New York; Burns, New York; and Wilhoit, New York.

In the American League there are Bader, Boston; Ruth, Boston; Russell, New York; Felsch, Chicago; Veach, Detroit; Chapman, Cleveland; Russell, Chicago; Lewis, Boston, and McInnis, Philadelphia.

**BRAVES' MANAGER
ON TRIP SOUTH**

Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston Nationals left Friday night on the midnight train for his southern plantation at Haddock, Ga., to superintend the harvesting of the cotton crop. He will rejoin the club the first of next week. In this afternoon's game against the New York Giants and in those games the club will play at Pittsburgh prior to Mr. Stallings' return, the team will be in charge of First Baseman Edward Konetchy.

The Boston players will start on their last western trip tomorrow and are due to arrive in Pittsburgh Monday morning. The only players to be taken along who have not made the previous western trips this season will be Infielder Schreiber and Pitcher Scott.

BARNES RETAINS
LEADERSHIP IN
WESTERN PLAY

Philadelphian Has Total of 133 — W. C. Hagen and T. L. McNamara Follow Close

CHICAGO, Ill. — T. L. McNamara of New York, champion in 1914, and W. C. Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., present title holder, shared the honor of low score Friday for the second 18 holes of the western open golf championship, each taking 70 strokes, two under par, for the 6446-yard links of the Westmoreland Country Club. This score was not enough, however, to take the lead from J. M. Barnes of Philadelphia, who added 71 strokes to his record, 67, of Thursday, and topped the field with 133 at the halfway mark, as compared to 144 for Hagen and 149 for McNamara.

J. A. Hutchinson, with 71 strokes Friday took second place with a total of 141 among the 69 who qualified for the final 36 holes. Hagen's score jumped him into third place, while Fred McLeod of Washington, with 72, gained fourth place with 145.

Frank Adams of Beverly, Calif., Chicago; M. J. Brady of Boston and James Donaldson of Glenview are tied for fifth place with 146 each. Only one stroke behind them were John Burgess of Washington and Peter O'Hara of Pittsburgh. One stroke further removed from the title were R. H. Craig of Louisville, Gilbert Nicholls of New York, James Simpson of Milwaukee and George Simpson of Chicago.

Harry Turpie, the veteran of Rochester, Minn., with a par 72 Friday, was tied at 149 with W. C. Sherwood of Memphis, T. L. McNamara and Emmet French of York, Pa. Six men were tied at 161 for last place among the 64 assigned to come through, and all of them will be allowed to play the final rounds.

**MISS BJURSTEDT
WINS HARD MATCH**

DETROIT, Mich. — Three hard-fought sets in a match between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, and Miss Mary Browne of California featured the play of the national lawn tennis stars here Friday. Miss Bjurstedt won, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

J. R. Strachan, California, in singles, defeated H. A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., 6-0, 7-5. In a men's double match Throckmorton and F. B. Alexander of New York defeated Samuel Hardy, California, and Ralph Burdick, an Illinois star, 9-7, 6-4.

WOMEN PLAY TEAM MATCHES
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Two matches were played in the opening of the fall series for the women's team championship of the New Jersey section of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association Friday. In one, Glen Ridge players defeated a quartet from Ontario by 5 to 4, and in the other Plainfield defeated Cranford by 9 to 0. Englewood was to have played at Forest Hill but could not muster a team.

DARIO RESTA WILL RACE
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dario Resta, champion auto driver in 1916, has announced his entry for the Harkness cup race, to be contested at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway next Saturday afternoon. He will defend his championship against such sterling drivers as Ralph de Palma, Louis Chevrolet, Ira Vail, Ralph Mulford, Edward Hearne, David Lewis and a score of others.

GETTELL WILL COACH AMHERST
AMHERST, Mass. — Prof. R. G. Gettell of Amherst College, formerly coach of the Trinity College football team, will coach the Amherst eleven this season. Only one member of last year's team will be available, so many have joined the army and navy. The schedule will include games with Williams, Wesleyan, Trinity, Columbia, Union and Bowdoin.

NEW YORK GIANTS
INCREASE LEAD

National League Leaders Win Only Game Played by Defeating the Boston Braves, 5 to 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	49	.642
Philadelphia	76	59	.563
St. Louis	75	58	.563
Chicago	70	69	.504
Cincinnati	69	70	.496
Brooklyn	63	76	.450
Boston	59	74	.444
Pittsburgh	46	89	.341

RESULTS YESTERDAY
New York 5, Boston 0.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NEW YORK GIANTS
DEFEAT BRAVES, 5-0

The New York Giants defeated the Braves by 5 to 0 at Braves Field Friday afternoon. The defeat of the Braves was due to an error by Maranville in the second inning after two men had been retired. Barnes pitched excellent ball, and but for the misplay by Maranville the game probably would have gone into extra innings. Perritt of the Giants was hit hard. The fast fielding of the New York infield saved him from defeat. The Giants made three double plays.

With one out in the second, Barnes hit Fletcher, and the latter was forced by Smith. Molke then hit an easy grounder to Maranville, and with a play at either first or second Maranville failed on the play, both base runners being safe. McCarthy then made the first safe hit off Barnes, Smith scoring. Perritt also singled, and a triple by Burns, followed by a single by Robertson, gave the Giants five runs. The score:

TRAFFIC MEN IN ANNUAL GOLF PLAY			
	1	2	3
New York	1	2	3
Boston	0	0	0

PLYMOUTH, Mass. — Hundreds of members of the New England Traffic Managers Association met here Friday for the annual open golf tournament of the Traffic Managers Golf Club, the second successive event of the club in this town. The scores:

TRAFFIC MEN IN ANNUAL GOLF PLAY			
	1	2	3
E. P. Bates	101	25	76
A. C. Roche	87	11	72
W. Hackett	102	25	77
H. E. Mabbett	78	0	78
J. H. Skillen	103	25	78
C. M. Moore	115	25	80
J. F. Farnsworth	100	20	80
Nathan Duke	89	8	81
L. C. Bostwick	87	6	84
Samuel MacDonald	99	12	87
H. L. Parrott	96	12	84
S. B. McEllan	90	6	84
H. C. Martin	97	12	85
H. E. Maynard	97	12	85
McGrath	101	15	86
M. J. Freeman	103	18	87
James Forsythe	102	15	87
H. W. Haskins	112	25	87
Samuel MacDonald	99	12	87
G. A. Blair	112	25	88
J. W. Kelly	105	18	88
Harold Whiting	90	0	90
E. W. Boyd	110	20	90
B. F. Curtis	129	35	94
C. F. Nye	108	12	96

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 4, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 2, Milwaukee 6.
Toledo 3, Little Rock 0.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 3.

PENN STATE WILL
UPHOLD RULING

College Authorities to Stand by Eligibility Clause and Not Allow Freshmen to Play on the Varsity Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Reaffirming its declaration of last spring for a strict adherence to the college eligibility rules for all athletic teams, Pennsylvania State's alumni athletic committee has refused to admit freshmen. The first-year men will this year as usual be denied places on the varsity teams. They will, however, have their class teams for competition with outside institutions.

This ruling was made here at a special meeting of the committee called recently to consider the war's effect on Pennsylvania State's athletic program for the year. Other equally important questions were settled by the committee.

It was decided to carry the greatest possible number of men in all squads in order to give all students opportunity for physical development. Both the varsity and freshman football schedules will be carried through as originally planned, with the exception of the contest with Muhlenberg slated for Sept. 29. The Allentown management requested its cancellation, for the reason that their players would have only three days' preparation for the game after their college opened.

No definite plans were made by the committee for baseball and track next spring. They will wait for the financial developments of the football season before taking final action on those sports. Schedules for both will be arranged, however, in expectation of completing the spring season. It is quite likely there will be fewer games and meets arranged.

The wrestling and basketball schedules are to be played. Although the coaches in both sports are in officers' training camps, some arrangements will later be made for instructors. When considering the athletic finances for the year, R. H. Smith, graduate manager of athletics, predicted the income would be considerably reduced. Consequently the committee decided to practice rigid economies in every way possible. Mr. Smith believes the income will be cut by reason of reduced student enrollment here and because of decreased attendance at the college's biggest paying games.

Later developments in the matter of income will determine whether Pennsylvania State will put soccer, tennis and lacrosse teams in the field. It was reported that already the war's effect has cost the athletic association \$3500. This was due, it was explained, to a reduction in income from baseball and track last spring.

C. W. Martin, the varsity track coach, has been appointed instructor of the freshman football eleven. He fills the place vacated by Coach Hermann, now at the Ft. Oglethorpe training camp. R. C. Harlow continues as director of football, with B. Scott, as field coach. This trio constitute the paid staff of football coaches with the voluntary assistance from the alumni from time to time.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	91	61	.599
Providence	88	60	.595
Baltimore	88	61	.591
Newark	85	66	.563
Rochester	72	80	.474
Buffalo	66	83	.443
Montreal	55	93	.372
Richmond	53	94	.361

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Rochester
(First Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester: 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 11 9
Toronto: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 6 6
Batteries—Causley and Sandberg; Justin and LaLonde.

(Second Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Toronto: 0 2 3 0 1 0 0 3 11 9
Rochester: 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 8 10 1
Batteries—Gould and LaLonde; Causley and Sandberg.

At Providence
(First Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence: 0 2 3 0 1 0 0 3 11 9
Newark: 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 8 2
Batteries—Schultz and Mayer; Smallwood and Blackwell.

At Buffalo
(First Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo: 0 2 3 0 1 0 0 3 11 9
Montreal: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 5
Batteries—McCabe and Daly; Gerner and Howley.

(Second Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo: 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 7 9
Montreal: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 2
Batteries—Wyckoff and Bengough; Hoyt and Madden.

GAMES TODAY
Providence at Newark.
Baltimore at Richmond, two games.
Montreal at Buffalo, two games.
Toronto at Rochester, two games.

PENN DARTMOUTH GAME HERE
H. G. Pender, graduate manager of athletics at Dartmouth, was in Boston yesterday, completing details of arrangements for the Dartmouth-Pennsylvania football game which is to be played at Braves Field on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10. It will be one of the few big varsity games in Boston this fall and a larger attendance than has ever witnessed a game between these two teams is expected. As to the prospects of a Mr. Pender said game in this city, could not be determined for several days. Present indications point to the eventual selection of Braves Field.

OIL SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA

Committee on Petroleum of State Defense Council Urges Steps Be Taken to Increase Production and Lessen Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Steps to increase production of petroleum in California, and decrease its consumption wherever possible, are urged in the final report on the oil situation in this State, presented to Gov. William D. Stephens by the committee on petroleum of the State Council of Defense. Copies of this report have been forwarded to President Wilson and other federal officials in Washington, and their aid asked in dealing with California's problem.

The recommendations made by the committee include:

That the Federal Government be asked to direct the eastern manufacturers of oil-well supplies to devote sufficient capacity of their plants to the production of oil-well supplies, and to direct the railroads to transport the same promptly.

That the attention of the Federal Government be drawn to the advisability of exempting skilled workmen in the petroleum industry from the draft.

That the Federal Government authorize the filing of stipulations in the suits affecting California oil lands, permitting the claimants to develop these lands immediately, under an equitable arrangement for the disposition of the proceeds from the sale of the petroleum.

That the Federal Government be requested to reexamine the facts with reference to naval reserve No. 2, to ascertain whether under existing conditions a dependable reserve really exists, and whether, in view of the present emergency in the nation's petroleum situation, intensive drilling should not be permitted in all or at least a part of the reserve.

That the Federal Government be urged to enact promptly a leasing bill, providing for the permanent and constructive solution of the California oil-land situation.

That as soon as possible the further burning of California petroleum, unless it has first been refined, be prevented; the higher use of California petroleum and its products insured, substitute forms of fuel or power developed, and the supply of California petroleum by the most efficient use thereof conserved.

The committee makes its findings on each material factor affecting the production, distribution and utilization of California petroleum and its products.

Among these findings are the following: California produces between one-fourth and one-fifth of the world's supply of petroleum, and one-third of the entire supply of the United States. The consumption of California petroleum is outrunning production over 1,000,000 barrels per month.

At the present rate of production to consumption the entire available storage of California fuel oil will be exhausted by June 1, 1919.

Unless production is largely increased the war's increasing requirements for petroleum and its products will result in the exhaustion of California storage considerably before June 1, 1919.

Bearing in mind the increased requirements of the war, the entire petroleum storage of the United States will be exhausted within two years unless production is largely augmented or consumption largely decreased.

The chief obstacles to increased production of California petroleum are (a) litigation with the Federal Government, which has tied up three-fourths of the best undrilled oil land in the State; (b) scarcity and high price of oil-well casing, drill stem and other oil-well supplies, and (c) scarcity of skilled labor.

During the war not materially in excess of 5,000,000 additional barrels of California fuel oil, oil conserved annually by the substitution of Mexican fuel oil, coal, hydro-electric energy or other forms of fuel or power. Mexico can increase her production of petroleum from 136,000 barrels to 1,000,000 barrels daily, but the present dearth of ships prevent the transportation to the United States of any largely increased supply of petroleum from Mexico.

The report points out that if the United States carries out its program of constructing aeroplanes of the present design it may be necessary to curtail largely the use of gasoline in the United States so that the aeroplanes may be operated.

The committee urges Governor Stephens to take active steps, so that each recommendation of the committee be made effective.

NEW PROPOSALS ON HOUSING AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

MANCHESTER, England.—A report has been issued by the Organizing Committee of the National Conference in Housing after the War, which was appointed at a meeting held in Manchester in December last of representatives of the different interests connected with property. The committee includes architects, surveyors, land agents, builders, property owners and estate agents. The report is the result of exhaustive investigations made by the committee, and will be laid before the conference in due time.

The committee are strongly in favor of private enterprise as distinguished from state or municipal building schemes, which they believe will most effectively meet the needs of the people. "The most pressing need in the immediate future," states the re-

port, "will be in the direction of cottage houses. The building of houses of this class is a highly specialized business, involving long experience of neighborhoods, types of houses required, extent of demands, and the greatest elasticity in methods and practical working. Success or failure in this business depends upon the return, or, in other words, upon the rent that can be obtained for the houses, and which, in turn, is fixed by the law of supply and demand."

In order to enable the necessary housing accommodation to be provided after the war, the committee feel that the state must come to the assistance of private enterprise, until the confidence of investors has been restored and private capital has thus been made available. "The precise form in which this assistance can be given," runs the report, "is primarily a matter for the Government. The conference can only indicate that it might take the form of a supply of capital on mortgage on liberal terms as to rate of interest and margin of security, and be based upon repayment of capital and interest over a period of years. During the transition period, however, the conference is of opinion that some special allowance may be necessary to cover the risk which the builder will have to run by reason of the abnormal cost of materials and labor which, it is anticipated, will prevail for some time after the conclusion of hostilities."

With regard to recent legislation concerning property, the committee is of opinion that no material improvement in the standing of land and house property as an investment for private capital can be expected until Part I of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, has been repealed. It considers that this has been both directly, and even to a larger extent indirectly, responsible for the present house shortage, and that it has not proved successful in any of the objects desired.

The report deals at some length with the question of town planning, and expresses the opinion that success in this direction can only be achieved by wise encouragement of the natural efforts of the people themselves, and by the avoidance of too stringent interference with them.

IRISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, Ireland.—The Irish Trades Union Congress, held recently in Londonderry under the presidency of Mr. Thomas McPartlin of Dublin, discussed, amongst other things, profiteering, food control and the desirability of increasing the old age pension allowance, and lowering the cost of living. It was resolved that the congress should demand an immediate increase of 10s. a week to the old age pension, and that the qualifying age be reduced to 65 years; also that superannuation allowances from trades unions or friendly societies should no longer be a bar to the grant of the full amount of the pension, and that the Labor members should urge the Government to introduce a bill embodying these proposals.

The congress also debated the question of food control, and passed a resolution calling upon the Irish authorities to make provision for conserving the Irish food supply. They demanded that, in order to give effect to this provision, the Government should take a census of foodstuffs, live stock, grain and oats, estimate the food requirements of the people for the coming harvest year, regulate all import of food and live stock, so as to insure sufficient supplies being retained at all times in Ireland to meet any emergency, and advocating that a national authority should be appointed to take over the entire business of food import and export during the war.

Attention was also called to the need of appointing more women factory inspectors, and a resolution was passed urging the Government to appoint more Irish women inspectors. The desirability of reducing the recognized working hours of 48 per week was also emphasized, owing to the condition of employment of the linen workers and the speeding up system in operation in the spinning mills. It was also urged that a living wage should be guaranteed under the Trade Board Act, to all workers in the industry.

Delegates from the Scottish Trades Union Congress were present at the meetings, and were given a most cordial welcome. A message of goodwill was sent by the congress to the Russian people, congratulating them on the overthrow of tyranny, and sympathizing with them on the part they were taking in the international movement for working class emancipation.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor there is a rumor in circulation that the German Ambassador to Spain, the Prince de Ratibor, is about to be recalled, and that his place is to be taken by the German Minister to Switzerland. The Premier says he knows nothing of it. The German military attaché, accompanied by the German Consul at Bilbao, has gone to Bermeo, a village a few miles from Bilbao, to hand over 1000 pesetas to the family of a fisherman who has succumbed to wounds he received through the torpedoing recently of the Spanish fishing boat, the Campo Libre, by a German submarine.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Nathan L. Amster, president of the Investors Protective Association of America, is rallying stockholders in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to consideration of their own and the public's interests in the light of present values of the securities of this transportation system. Mr. Amster is a resident of Boston, who has been conspicuous in the financial world, of late years, by reason of his conservation of the values of the investments of honest men in the Rock Island road, after that road had been made the football of speculators' insincerity and selfishness. With the record he has of civic spirit and constructive ability in handling the one problem, many persons will be inclined to feel hope in his tentative efforts toward righting another case of wrong and maladministration in the past. Mr. Amster was born in Rumania, and there gained his general and special education as an expert in metallurgy and mining. Coming to the United States, he found his way to the copper-mining region of Arizona, and, while working for others who had mining properties there, he kept his eyes open for possible investments of his own, which in turn made the fortunes of himself and persons who had capitalized his expert knowledge. Later in his business career he became interested in railway stocks, and, in the course of time, had his experience with the Rock Island road, which he converted into an opportunity to prove his preference for justice and his willingness to fight for it. He has been a patron of the fine arts and of charities in Boston, and is an influential leader of the Jewish people of New England.

Frederick P. Hill, chairman of the finance committee of the national library fund organized to provide libraries for the 36 cantons of the national army of the United States, has been in charge of the public library of Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1901, and is one of the leaders of his profession in the country. He is a native of Concord, Mass., who, after graduating at Dartmouth College, chose librarianship as a calling, and assumed charge of the collection owned by the city of Lowell, Mass. Then he went to Paterson, N. J., and took up important executive duties in connection with administration of the first public library law of that State. Salem, Mass., then called him, and afterward, Newark, N. J. He has been secretary and president of the American Library Association; hence for the work he now has in hand he is technically equipped.

Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from the Argentine Republic to the United States, is naturally having much responsibility of a grave sort cast upon him now, in view of the disclosures that the United States Department of State is making in regard to the conduct of Sweden's diplomatic representatives in Buenos Aires. He has been in Washington since 1911, first as Minister, and later as Ambassador; and, because of his long tenure of office and his many nonofficial and cultural activities, has come to be very well known to the American public, especially owing to his share in promoting Pan-Americanism, his loyalty to the cause of peace and arbitral methods of settling international difficulties, and his wise words at conferences held to discuss problems of education, industry, and commerce. For his service as a commissioner at the Niagara conference, to bring about an understanding between the United States and

Mexico, he was voted a gold medal and resolution of thanks by Congress. Honors of an academic sort have been bestowed upon him by Yale, Harvard, and Brown universities, and he has decorations from European monarchies and South American republics. As a recognized jurist of eminence, quite apart from his service and record as a diplomatist, he has won the hospitality of the leading legal organizations of the United States, and has shared in their deliberations. He, in turn, has never lost an opportunity to make known his admiration for the United States, and his disposition to further full rapprochement between the Argentine and the country to which he has been assigned as Ambassador. Boston has special reason to be interested in him and his career, present and future, because of his plan to give the city a fine memorial of the friendship of Bolivar and Horace Mann.

Professor Fredrik Stang is the son of the well-known Norwegian statesman and former Premier and leader of the Conservative Party, Emil Stang. Fredrik Stang is a man of broad views, more Liberal than Conservative, and altogether more progressive than his Conservative Party friends. For this reason, while acknowledging his high standing as a political thinker, they became dissatisfied with his leadership from the exclusive party standpoint, and his position in the party became somewhat similar to the position of Mr. Balfour in the British Unionist Party. Too liberal for the narrow party machine, which wanted a driver, instead of a thinker, Fredrik Stang became more and more dissatisfied, until, finally, he resigned his Conservative leadership and abandoned politics, to devote himself to jurisprudence. When, however, vital questions bearing upon the welfare of mankind and his nation arise, Fredrik Stang steps forward and takes up the cudgels for broad and liberal ideas, independent of all party politics.

Pleasant A. Stovall, United States Minister to Switzerland, has been summoned home from Bern to advise with the Department of State on issues arising from economic and political conditions in central Europe. Mr. Stovall was a prominent Georgian journalist and political leader when named for the post at Bern, to which he went in 1913. In Athens, Augusta, and Savannah he had left his mark as a shaper of public opinion. Literary in his tastes, he has written a biography of Robert Toombs, one of the most prominent of the Confederate agitators and politicians, and a Georgian. Mr. Stovall for a time served in Georgia's Legislature. During the present war he has had much to do with conserving the interests of neutrals, and of transferred prisoners of war; also seeing to it that the export and embargo policy of the United States is not nullified by the action of non-Swiss traders, operating in and near Switzerland.

Highway to be Aided
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The State Highway Commission plans to complete construction of a highway between Pasadena and San Fernando within a few months, it is stated in a letter received by the board of supervisors from the chairman of the commission, according to the Express.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Military Decorations

NEW YORK GLOBE.—Eminently proper is the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Lodge to permit Americans receiving military decorations from our allies to wear them after returning to the American service. Eminent proper is the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in reporting the bill favorably to that body. Passage of the bill, which ought to be voted unanimously, will remove any cause for hesitation that American members of the Lafayette Flying Corps and of other foreign services under flags of our allies who have been decorated for bravery have felt about serving with General Pershing because of our existing rule forbidding the display of foreign decorations. Senator Lodge's bill is as deserving of immediate passage of the bill introduced by Senator Overman some days ago, and conceived in an opposite sense, is deserving of immediate burial.

Rice and Regulation

EAST AND WEST NEWS.—A bag of rice, which only a few years ago cost \$1.25, now sells at \$2.50, an increase of 100 per cent. But this staple is only typical of nearly all other articles of household use. No legitimate reason exists for this increase. Rice is raised in Japan. Wages are slightly higher, no doubt, but not sufficiently so to add 100 per cent to the cost of an article of necessity. Such a rise in price of necessities is an avoidable hardship. The Government can check it if wisely directed. The rice market, like wheat in America, should be the last to suffer from violent manipulation. It is the food of the people, and the Government should fix a limit for its price.

Canada Raising Buffaloes

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—An advisory board on wild-life protection has recently been appointed by the Canadian Government, and special efforts will be made to preserve the bear-bearing animals and big game that constitute the chief natural resource of the Northwest territories. In this connection it is interesting to learn that more than 3000 head of bison are now under Government protection in Canada. These include about 2400 in the herd, originally of 750 head, purchased in the United States in 1907 and kept in the buffalo park at Wainwright, Alberta; and a wild herd of about 500 in the Peace River region, southwest of Great Slave Lake.

Maize Sent Into United States

CONCORD (N. H.) MONITOR.—The American consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, boasts that he has induced the



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shipment of 80 tons of maize to the New York market, this being possible because the price is lower in Venezuela than in New York. No particular objection will be made to that, in time of war emergency. We shall not forget the fact, however, that after the Democratic Administration cut the tariff in 1913 Argentine corn was sold in the markets of Illinois when American farmers were having a hard time to realize a profit over the cost of production. Our consul in the South American Republic indicates that there may be further shipments of maize to this country. So long as those shipments are due to abnormal war conditions few will protest, but after the war, if a low tariff permits the importation of the cheaper product of Venezuela, some American farmers will be heard from.

NEW LABOR FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LONDON, England.—A new labor federation was organized a short time ago under the title of the National Federation of General Workers, to which are affiliated the National Union of General Workers, the Workers Union, the National Amalgamated Union of Labor, the Municipal and General Workers (of Birmingham), the National Union of Vehicle Workers, as well as the dockers, navvies and gas unions. The new organization will be concerned with the control of all wages movements and the dissemination of information to its affiliated unions. Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., National Union of General Workers, has been elected president; Mr. J. M. Bell, National Amalgamated Union of Labor, vice-president, and Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P., general secretary.

LOUISVILLE SHOWS RESULTS IN FIRST FACTORY EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The first semi-annual report of the Louisville Industrial Foundation has been issued. The report is of interest chiefly because it serves to throw some light on the possibilities of such an enterprise. The Industrial Foundation was established by means of the subscription of the people of Louisville to its stock, aggregating \$1,030,000. This money was subscribed during a campaign covering a week last year, and on Jan. 1 of this year the organization began operations under direction of Tampton Aubuchon, formerly secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of East St. Louis, Ill.

The foundation's principal aim is the establishment of new factories in Louisville, thereby increasing the population and the purchasing power of Louisville. The subscription of the money represents the faith of the people in Louisville in the claims that have been made as to its adaptability to manufacturing purposes.

The report for the first six months shows that six new factories were established, with an annual payroll of \$542,616 and a total capital of \$1,299,000. The new factories give employment to 941 persons. Greater results are expected in future because the foundation, which has made a complete industrial survey of the city's resources, will be able to present the city's advantages more concretely than ever before.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WEEK'S REVIEW
OF FINANCES

Slump in Securities Prices Perplexes Some Traders—Preparations for New Liberty Loan—Money Market Situation

Old time traders have been wondering what is the actual reason for the continued slump in the securities market. That it has been more than an ordinary bear raid is the conclusion of most operators, but they find it impossible to point to any particular cause for the decline that has been under way so long. Prices of many securities are practically at a panic level. Frequent rallies have occurred and hopes of those holding securities would be temporarily strengthened. Then would come another smash and down the market would go again. About the only reason for the rallies thus far has been the covering of shorts. There are bargain hunters in the field, and some of them have purchased stocks, but even this buying has not been sufficient to encourage the hope that the bottom has been reached.

About the most plausible excuse for the liquidation is that people are getting ready for the new Liberty Loan, soon to make its appearance. Although it is not to the liking of savings banks to sell their investments in order to be sufficiently supplied with funds to meet the demands which the Liberty Loan payments are to be made, there is strong indication that liquidation from this source has been considerable. Banks generally are preparing for the new bond issue and it is not considered likely that they would encourage much stock market speculation while these preparations are in order. This probably accounts for the lack of support when the market was moving downward. Fundamental conditions are practically unchanged and there is nothing visible in the international situation to justify the belief that the market declined in anticipation of early peace. However, opinion is held that at the rate prices have receded the advent of peace already has been discounted and that when it actually occurs traders are likely to see an advancing market.

The banks are not taking any particular methods to discourage borrowing, but for the most part they prefer short maturities which are readily convertible. The whole problem of tight money is bound up with the Federal Reserve system; and it would seem essential that its tremendous resources be utilized. As a matter of fact, rediscounts at all the reserve banks have increased only \$47,000,000 since the United States entered the war—there is great room for expansion. The Reserve Board itself has stated that the reserve system's cash holdings permit of a \$1,500,000,000 increase in reserve credits, with consequent possible \$7,500,000,000 increase in bank loans. It is a foregone conclusion that the reserve system will be tapped before rates are allowed to cross 6 per cent. So anxious were the controlling New York interests late last week to keep the lid on tight that work was given out not to allow the bid rate on call loans to exceed 6 per cent, promise being given that accommodation would be furnished in all circumstances.

The visit of Lord Reading on a special mission concerning finance is, among other things, probably to discuss with American officials general money and financial conditions in connection with the forthcoming Liberty Loan.

The demands of the United States Government and the Allies for the prosecution of the war are enormous, and constitute a very great burden upon the money market that business men are apt to forget. War has the right of way everywhere with imports, exports and trade at home, and under these conditions money can hardly be expected to remain normal. Then again, the country is in a much different position as regards the movement of gold than it was a few months ago. Early shipments of gold worth \$69,000,000 were, for instance, the largest exports in history. The excess of gold exports for the month was \$42,000,000. Since the war began the United States has imported \$1,674,500,000, but recent gold exports have reduced the surplus of imports to \$1,049,500,000. The fact that the United States has been losing gold at a time when borrowing demand was increasing is a factor of some moment.

The embargo upon gold and silver announced last week by President Wilson has gone into effect. A considerable number of applications for permission to export gold to Japan, Spain and other countries have been received by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Bankers do not anticipate that there will be any radical curtailment of gold exports, but believe that the embargo will operate to cut down shipments to certain countries that have been obtaining larger amounts of the metal than is regarded as explainable on the basis of the trade balance. In view of the rapidly rising price of silver the operation of the embargo as it affects this metal will be watched with interest.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 5 per cent. The time money situation shows no material change. The same great scarcity of supply continues, and the tone remains firm, with lending being done on an extremely narrow scale. Industrial funds are quoted 5½ to 6 per cent for 60 and 90 days; 6 per cent for four, five and six months. Mixed money is nominally 5½ to 6 per

cent for 60 and 90 days, 5½ to 6½ per cent for four, five and six months. Trading in commercial paper remains dull and firm. The market is on a 5½ to 6½ per cent basis, with occasional sales of especially attractive names at 5 per cent. City institutions are doing practically nothing, most of the business being in the country.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank is beginning to take drastic action for handling large transfer of cash and credit necessary at payment for next issue of Liberty Loan bonds. A special committee, consisting of Benjamin Strong, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and leading New York bankers, has been appointed to deal with the matter, with the purpose of facilitating financing of the next government loan so as to avoid unnecessary disturbance of the money market. The fact is, the United States Treasury is becoming the money power. It controls the money, it is the big borrower and it is the big spender. The largest banks do not relish this sort of condition. It is the power of the banks, however, to rediscount much more heavily than they do, and after all, money obtained this way is better than by government deposits.

A prominent private banker says: "Before Oct. 1 the Treasury will be obliged to adopt some measures which will insure more normal conditions in money, otherwise it will be difficult to float \$3,000,000,000 4 per cent Government bonds. I would not be surprised to see large gold imports from Canada, for it is to the interest of Great Britain to have a comfortable money market here."

DOMESTIC TRADE
IS EXPANDING

The volume of domestic trade of the United States is on the increase, according to Bradstreet's weekly review of the situation, which continues:

Prospects for fall are encouraging and industrial outputs generally are only limited by lack of labor, but repression is created in some channels by past or possible future price-fixing, by uncertainty over taxation on excess profits, by the hardening of rates for money, by the husbanding of resources to take care of the forthcoming government loans. Still the wants of a very numerous well-employed people, plus the enormous needs of a wealthy nation at war, have made for a forward movement, and although government buying looms largest, the more important markets have been visited by numerous merchants who have taken staple articles rather freely.

It is undeniable, however, that high prices tend to deter free buying and, moreover, those who control credit are disposed to discourage the locking up of too much capital in high-priced merchandise, especially as it is a foregone conclusion that the Government's need for money must receive precedence.

Aside from the uplift in house trade, which is manifest in demand for dry goods and kindred lines, cool weather in parts of the country the fore part of the week greatly stimulated retailing, but on the other hand affected the quality and to some extent the quantities of late unmanufactured crops.

Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$7,511,183,000, an increase of 19.5 per cent over last year. Outside of New York the increase is 37.2 per cent over a year ago.

BEANS WORTH
MANY MILLIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beans take their place this year as one of the country's most important and valuable crops. Forecast of production in the five important bean-growing states—Michigan, California, New York, Colorado and New Mexico—announced by the Department of Agriculture in a special report shows 19,960,000 bushels, compared with \$8,846,000 bushels last year and 10,221,000 bushels in 1915.

More than 1,500,000 acres were planted to beans in those states, and the average farm price being paid for them on Aug. 15 was \$7.24 a bushel, compared with \$4.60 on that date last year. At the Aug. 15 price the prospective crop was worth about \$165,000,000. No estimate was made for the production in other 43 states.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 15

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Baltimore—H. R. Jandorf of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams. Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Avery. Chicago—James Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Thorn. Chicago—John O'Connor; Essex. Detroit—C. G. Wilson & A. W. Robinson; U. S. Havana—Cuba—J. Velga & Co.; Lenox. Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. Memphis—M. A. Jones; Essex. New Orleans—W. J. Wilos of Tulane Shoe Shop; U. S. Porto Rico—Juan Bauza; U. S. San Francisco—George Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S. St. Louis—Charles Block of Block & Kohner Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—F. L. Doerr of F. L. Doerr Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Paul—Cris Miss of C. Gotzian Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS
London, England—William Box of Samuel Johnson & Co., Ltd.; Essex. St. Paul—J. A. Casey of C. Gotzian & Co.; Adams.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 115 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: There has been a great deal of liquidation accomplished in the last six months; this has produced a decidedly irregular situation. Many of the old-line investment issues are down to panic prices. Surely these are worth their present figures and one cannot go wrong in buying these if there is going to be any future to American business. On the other hand the fact should be frankly faced that there are many issues quoted before the war at very small figures that, in spite of the fact that much has been deducted from their highest prices, are still selling at generous figures. In not a few cases in this class values have been placed behind them equal to what they are now selling for. This, however, is not by any means true of all.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: The technical position would undoubtedly justify a substantial recovery and the rallies which from time to time occur are impressive enough to substantiate this view. It is certain, however, that all the way down there has been buying of securities, the high class character of which cannot be denied.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It is not strange that the ordinary man in the street finds it extremely difficult to understand what he plainly sees going on about him, but the explanation is simple, and is to be found in the exigencies of the United States Government which is now financing the most stupendous war in all history. As a result, we find money on a fairly definite 6 per cent basis, taxes mounting rapidly, and the lurch towards State Socialism sharp enough to be disturbing to capital. However, the decline in values has been so drastic, even in the best grade of securities, that we believe the man with surplus cash should begin to pick up a few stocks to hold against the return of less disturbing times.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Notwithstanding considerable weakness in a few stocks this week, the level of the general market shows no change. This may indicate that the decline has culminated to be followed in due course by a substantial advance, but the relatively small amount of liquidation, in view of the extent of the decline, makes it just as likely that this may prove to be merely a resting place in the general liquidating movement. Money conditions point to still lower prices for investment securities, but many speculative stocks are cheap, and purchases of steel, copper and other industrial stocks are certainly warranted on all reactions.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: General business has slackened and new business of any large proportions is held in abeyance until the Government takes a definite position on price fixing, particularly for steel and copper. Favorable factors not to be overlooked, however, are the record breaking dividend and interest disbursements of \$157,000,000 during September compared with \$140,000,000 last year, continuance of big dividends by many of the industrials, particularly the copper issues, and the very favorable crop outlook. Later these favorable influences will probably be accorded the proper consideration to which they are entitled.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: During the past week professional traders have been following in the wake of capitalists, as the latter have attempted to liquidate their holdings of high grade investment securities. Whenever an attempt to dispose of these securities was detected, the market was cut out from under the original offerings, carrying prices in many instances down to the lowest level in years. Naturally, the recurrent spells of weakness were ascribed to various international influences which were featured from day to day in the press. In the last analysis, however, the situation seems to be mainly the outcome of a simultaneous attempt on the part of corporations and people of large incomes to strengthen their cash resources in anticipation of heavy drains on income to meet pending excess profits and income taxes, the size of which is yet undetermined but undoubtedly burdensome.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The war-liquidation seems pretty thoroughly to have run its course. The revaluation of stocks, of equities in American industry, on actual American participation in the world-war, has got down to the 7, 8 and pretty near 10 per cent basis of yield. The Government is absorbing credit; there isn't much left with which to speculate in stocks, because this is war and we are at war.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We believe the market may reasonably be expected to improve. Readjustment has held away for a long time and there may be some other adjustments coming, but prices of many good stocks are down to a level where investment buying appears, although the demand has been lessened somewhat by the fear of heavy tax burdens.

INACTIVE SECURITIES		Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	28.00	28.00	28.00
American Glue Co. pfd.	135.00	140.00	
Am. Writing Paper Co. 5s.	85.00	86.00	
Arlington Mills	108.00	112.00	
Bigelow Carpet Co. pfd.	93.00	96.00	
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	98.00	102.00	
Draper Corporation	122.00	125.00	
Farr Alpaca Co.	165.00	175.00	
Mountain States Tel.	110.50	111.50	
Otis Elevator	50.00	54.00	
Plymouth Cordage Co.	194.00	204.00	
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	82.00	87.00	
Southern N. E. Tel.	131.50	134.00	
U. S. Envelope Co.	220.00	240.00	
do pfd.	110.00	112.00	
Waltham Watch Co.	12.00	14.50	
do pfd.	76.00	79.00	

BIG ADVANCE IN
SILVER PRICES

Although Metal Has Had Big Rise, Resulting in Increased Profits, Stocks of Silver Companies Have Not Responded

The remarkable advance in silver of practically 32 cents an ounce in less than six months, though of very great effect upon earnings of the big silver producers like Anaconda and United States Smelting, has been almost completely overlooked by the stock market.

On March 27 when silver was making its low price for the year at 71½ cents an ounce the stocks of Anaconda, Butte & Superior, Greene-Canaanee, Kerr Lake, Nipissing, North Butte and United States Smelting, the seven principal silver producers, whose stocks are traded in on the New York and Boston exchanges, sold for an aggregate valuation of \$271,173,000. Thursday night the same seven sold for \$355,225,000, or \$84,052,000 less notwithstanding their treasuries stand to benefit by some \$11,000,000 increased earnings if the current silver level is maintained.

In fact, only two stocks, Kerr Lake and Nipissing, have actually advanced in the market, while Anaconda has dropped 13 and Butte & Superior 26 points. Even United States Smelting, which will benefit most by the silver spurt, has not been able to hold its own.

Silver at 98½ cents an ounce compares with an average of 66½ cents last year, a gain of practically 32 cents. Applied to United States Smelting production in 1916 of 1,600,000 ounces, which in probability can be maintained with the improvement in Mexican conditions, there results increased profits of \$3,712,000, the equivalent of \$10.50 a share on the common stock. In the case of Anaconda the gain is \$13,360,000 but the per share equivalent is only \$1.34, as Anaconda has nearly seven times the number of shares as United States Smelting's common.

The following tabulation shows graphically the effect of the silver advance this year upon the earnings of the seven leading silver stocks:

	1917 Increased Inc.	1916
Anaconda	9,800,000	\$3,138,000
Butte & Sup.	3,800,000	1,216,000
Greene-Canaanee	2,000,000	640,000
Kerr Lake	2,500,000	800,000
Nipissing	4,000,000	1,250,000
North Butte	1,000,000	320,000
U. S. Smelting	11,600,000	3,712,000

Below also is pictured the market position of the stocks of the same companies on March 27, when silver reached its low of the year, and on Sept. 13 when it reached its highest figure:

	Price Sept. 13	Price March 27	Deprec
Anaconda	83½	\$164,632,000	70%
Butte & Superior	45½	7,958,000	29%
Greene-Canaanee	42½	20,187,000	40%
Kerr Lake	45½	2,459,000	5%
Nipissing	8	10,800,000	9
North Butte	23½	7,310,000	17
U. S. Smelting	61½	20,833,000	59½

*Appreciation.

NEW RIVER
COMPANY AFFAIRS

The dividend of \$1.50 declared by the directors of the New River Company on the preferred stock was the fourth this year. Unlike other payments, the dividend at this time is not payable until more than a month after declaration. The July dividend was declared on July 23, and was payable July 31, and the August dividend was declared on Aug. 23, and payable Aug. 31. Presumably the \$110,000 that would be required to pay the preferred dividend this month has been used to meet taxes and other charges.

The dividends now being paid on the preferred are on account of accumulated payments on that issue, which amount to about \$46 a share at the present time. Because New River's earnings are bulking large it can afford to clean up the most of the back dividends within the next year. The company is earning at least \$3 a share a month on the preferred, or twice the amount necessary to pay \$1.50 a month on that issue.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Most Chicago banks quote 5½ to 6 per cent as the minimum for commercial loans, but few expect money market to get above 6 per cent this year, except possibly for a very brief period.

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BIG SHRINKAGE
IN ELEVATED'S
MARKET VALUE

Drop in Price of Shares in Boston Brings Stock Valuation to \$10,980,000

The slump in Boston Elevated to so low a figure as 45½ would ordinarily be interpreted as evidence of the reluctant decision of directors to pass dividends entirely.

As a matter of fact, Boston Elevated directors have come to no such decision. Their entire resources will be directed toward the payment in dividends of as near 6 per cent as possible. This should mean for another six months, and perhaps for another year, at least \$4 in dividends. After that if conditions better the road may be able to get back to 4½ per cent or 5 per cent in dividends.

The slump in the stock represented impatient selling by stockholders who have had to endure seeing their shares drop from a high this year of 79 and a high in 1901 of 190.

Boston Elevated according to the incorporation of the State of Massachusetts itself represents a paid-in capital at the rate of \$120 a share. Not only is there no water in the stock, but there is an actual premium paid in of nearly \$20 a share.

At Thursday's low price Boston Elevated's stock had a market value of \$10,980,000. At the \$120 valuation the stock would be worth \$28,650,000. Here is a difference of almost \$18,000,000.

DRY GOODS TRADE
BUSINESS ACTIVE

CHICAGO, Ill.—John V. Farwell Company says general wholesale dry goods business situation presents encouraging aspect. Collections are very good. Number of buyers in market continues to show increase. Some colors in staples are beginning to get scarce with no prospect of securing more from the mill; buyers consequently are covering their wool goods wants for immediate and genuine delivery. Only foreign countries supplying kid gloves are France and Italy. France is unable to furnish one-tenth of demand and Italian gloves with few exceptions are not standard quality. Silk business exceptionally good; fancy silks and broadcloths are in large demand.

FARMERS HOLDING GRAIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen-Harrington crop report says: Farmers continue to hold grain, and North Dakota farmers hold wheat, hoping for higher prices. Yields of spring wheat, estimated are: Minnesota, 62,000 bushels; North Dakota, 63,000, South Dakota, 43,000, an aggregate of 168,000,000 bushels.

NATIONAL BANK
SECURITY HOLDINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The June 20, 1917, statement of condition of all national banks shows United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness held were \$905,000,000, an increase of \$174,000,000 over June 30, 1916. Foreign government bonds were \$284,000,000, an increase of \$167,000,000; other foreign bonds, \$68,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000.

Railroad bonds held were practically stationary during the year at \$467,000,000. Bonds of other public service corporations increased from \$274,000,000 to \$295,000,000; state, county and other municipal bonds held were \$315,000,000, an increase of \$37,000,000; other bonds, \$362,000,000, increase of \$60,000,000.

Claims, warrants, judgments, etc., were \$50,000,000, increase of about \$1,333,000; stocks (taken for debts previously contracted, etc.) were \$39,000,000, a slight reduction.

Total of bonds, stocks and other securities was \$2,737,000,000, increase of \$439,000,000. Amount of bonds, securities, etc., held by national banks June 20, 1917, was 17.26 per cent of total resources.

NATIONAL BANK CALL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams has issued a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business on Sept. 11.

DIVIDENDS

The Larose Consolidated Mines Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, payable Oct. 20.

The Federal Oil Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 29.

The West Jersey Sea Shore Railroad has declared a regular semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

John T. Connor Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred stock payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

The regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock of the Aspley Rubber Company will be paid Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 29.

The Rioran Pulp & Paper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Torrington Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 20.

The regular quarterly dividend of 16 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock of the Canadian Cotton Ltd., have been declared, payable Oct. 4 to stock of record Sept. 24.

The Empire Steel & Iron Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21. The dividend is to be applied in partial reduction of accumulated dividends on the issue.

A quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and an extra of \$4 a share have been declared by Prairie Oil & Gas Company, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 29. This is first time an extra dividend has been declared in addition to regular quarterly distribution.

Prairie Pipe Line Company declared an extra dividend of \$5 a share in addition to usual quarterly dividend of \$5 a share, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 29. The extra dividend of \$5 was omitted three months ago, but previous to that time had been paid for some time.

The American Laundry Machinery Company declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 24. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock has also been declared, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Cosden & Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, with 4 per cent extra, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 12. This is first dividend declared by Cosden & Co. as consolidated, the rate being 24 per cent a year. Rate of old Cosden & Co. was 28 per cent and rate of Cosden Oil Gas Co. 20 per cent, so that new rate is between the two paid by companies constituting present Cosden & Co.

CANADIAN FINANCE
REPORT MADE

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Government's financial statement covering the period from April 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, to Sept. 10, shows total receipts of \$112,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1916.

Payments on account of ordinary expenditure including interest on war loans are \$43,000,000, which amount is almost identical with the expenditure during the corresponding period last year.

Capital expenditure has been \$7500 less than last year. Of this last reduction in public works accounts for a decrease of \$1,000,000 and railways and canal expenditures were \$3,500,000 less than in 1916.

Taking into account both receipts and expenditures on capital and ordinary accounts, the period in question shows a surplus of receipts over the expenditures of \$62,000,000. The war expenditures in Canada during the period was \$57,000,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England reports the amount of currency notes outstanding as £160,550,172 as compared with £159,499,969 in the previous week. The amount of gold held for the redemption of such notes remains at £28,500,000.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Old South Trust Company of Boston, Mass.

at the close of business September 6, 1917, as rendered to the Bank Commissioner

Safe deposit vaults.....	4,000.00
Acceptances.....	3,700.00
Stamp account.....	209.91
Teller's shorts.....	360.91
Due from reserve banks.....	108,169.53
Due from other banks.....	13,090.99
Cash: Currency and specie.....	37,864.80
Other cash items.....	267.99

For the last thirty days the average reserve carried was: currency and specie, 2.42 per cent; deposited in reserve banks, 3.73 per cent; U. S. and Mass. bonds, .5 per cent.

ASSETS		SAVINGS D.
Public funds, bonds and notes.....	\$500.00	
Railroad bonds and notes.....	25,478.75	
Street railway bonds.....	24,197.54	

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

The following patents were issued the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., Boston:

Indicator—Beechey, John T., Lynn, Mass.
Boat—Buck, Verdupe P., Boston, Mass.
Machine for Stretching—Felt—Butler, James A., Wollaston, Mass.
Hot Water Bottle—Campbell, Alphonso S., Medford, Mass.
Electrically Heated Seam Rubber—Chandler, Edwin N., Braintree, Mass.
Shuttle Tip—Coulidge, Roger E., Southbridge, Mass.
Self-Heating Mechanism for Looms—Cunniff, Edward A., New Bedford, Mass.
Heel Supports for Lasts—Davenport, Herman A., Brockton, Mass.
Door Lock—Davis, Frank, North Adams, Mass.
Pneumatically Operated Sole—Davis, Oscar C., Brockton, Mass.
Applying Coating Material—Day, Herbert W., Wollaston, Mass.
Bottle Cap—Dudley, Chester W., Boston, Mass.
Waxed Paper Cleaning Mechanism for Confectionery Machines—Dunham, Ellis E., Beverly, Mass.
Distributing Liquid—Eneas, Aubrey G., Winthrop, Mass.
Spring Bed—Frazee, John A., Framingham, Mass.
Signaling System—Francis, John C., Canton, Mass.
Attachment for Spoolers, Mangle Gear—Goldsmith, George H., Old Orchard, Mass.
Aerohydro Ship—Gordon, Charles E., Marlboro, Mass.
Permutation Lock—Hodges, Edward T., Haverhill, Mass.
Dynamo Electric Machine—Kennedy, Carlton L., South Braintree, Mass.
Carburetor—Kiddler, Wellington P., Boston, Mass.
Buffing Wheel—Kraus, Albert L., Peabody, Mass.
Piano—Krieghoff, Anton, Boston, Mass.
Feed Mechanism for Blank-Pressing Machines—Lambert, Leon E., Chelsea, Mass.
Tire—Lanning, James K., Fall River, Mass.
Sewing Machine—Lyons, Robert L., Waltham, Mass.
Box—McMullen, Charles S., Worcester, Mass.
Signaling Device—Perry, Frank B., Newton Center, Mass.
Machine for Making Wooden Heels—Pool, John G., Lynn, Mass.
Holder or Tail Lights and Number Plates for Automobiles—Pope, Elmer E., Boston, Mass.
Construction of Buttonholes and Reinforcement Thereof—Reed, James H., Swampscott, Mass.
Means for Preventing Boiler Explosions, Leakage, Etc., Apparatus for Thawing Hydrants—Ross, Louis S., Newtonville, Mass.
Apparatus for Operating Flashlights—Sheppard, Herbert V., Worcester, Mass.
Locking Switch—Thoner, Peter C., Everett, Mass.
Electric Signaling Apparatus—Tucker, Frank S., Boston, Mass.
Machine for Applying Metallic Leaf—Weymouth, Lucius B., Hyde Park, Mass.
Leveling Machine—Winkley, Ernest E., Lynn, Mass.
Drinking Fountain—Woods, George A., Winchester, Mass.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

Second Lieut. Joseph V. McKelvey, infantry, national army, recently appointed, will proceed to Wrightstown, N. J.

Capt. Eugene T. Hurd, army ambulance service, will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Col. Elbert E. Persons, United States Army Ambulance Service.

Capt. Herbert Turner, infantry, will repair to this city without delay.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Crabtree, retired, will proceed to New York and Boston on official business.

Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, retired, is placed on active military duty.

Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, retired, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Southern Department, and will proceed to El Paso.

First Lieut. George C. Ruby, ordnance officers reserve corps, is relieved from further duty with the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. Alexander R. Stevenson Jr., signal officers reserve corps, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate in aerial flights.

Capt. Thomas M. Pepperday, ordnance officers reserve corps, will proceed to Rock Island, Ill.

Capt. Robert McG. Littlejohn, seventeenth cavalry, now in this city, will join his regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

First Lieut. Walter R. Cole, ordnance officers reserve corps, is ordered to active duty.

Maj. Oscar A. Brindley, aviation section, signal officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Frederick C. Albrecht, ordnance officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Hidesburg.

First Lieut. Frank Bahel, signal officers reserve corps, and First Lieut. Joseph S. Bates, ordnance officers reserve corps, are assigned to active duty.

Capt. Charles H. Patterson, coast artillery corps, is detailed temporarily as acting judge advocate of the Panama Canal Department, relieving Capt. Talbot Smith, twelfth cavalry, of that duty.

Maj. Charles R. Forbes, infantry, will proceed to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

Capt. Boyd Fisher, ordnance officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington.

EVERETT TREASURER BACK

EVERETT, Mass.—Mayor Mullen has reinstated Nathan Nichols, the city treasurer, who was suspended last Tuesday for disobedience of the Mayor's orders. The Mayor had previously forbidden the city treasurer to pay

any salary to certain of the aldermen who were unfriendly to the administration. Treasurer Nichols did pay them, using, however, his own personal check, instead of money in the city treasury. The action of the Mayor in suspending Nichols made the payment of wages to the city employees today seem dubious. The treasurer's reinstatement now clears the air.

GOVERNMENT AIDS REVIVAL OF RIVER FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The federal Government, through Capt. A. A. Poland, representative of General Black in inland waterways development, has put two first-class tugboats at the disposal of a local packet company, which has a number of barges with good cargo bottoms, for use in reviving traffic on the Mississippi River between New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, Cairo and other upstream points. Walter Parker, inland waterways representative of Secretary Redfield, made the announcement of the aid extended by the United States Government, and added:

"Development of river traffic is an economic necessity, and will come whether the shippers want it or the railroads oppose it, or not. The thing for New Orleans shippers to figure is what is the most economical way to handle their shipments by water. Ample cargo for the packet line to which the Government has lent the two tugs is waiting in northern river ports, but local shippers must furnish the up-river cargo."

This has been the drawback to all river traffic revival projects here— that New Orleans merchants and shippers never would provide their share of the cargo, apparently preferring to pay the higher rates demanded by the railroads.

At the joint request of eight Alabama cities, Mr. Parker planned a four-day trip in the interest of a revival of traffic on the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers in the State. The cities asking aid were Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Akron, Moundville, Epps Station, Gainesville, Cordova and Demopolis. Memphis has voted \$500,000 bonds for the construction of coordinate river-rail terminal facilities and improvements in cooperation with similar improvements at New Orleans and St. Louis.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR EVENING SCHOOLS

A provisional course of study for the Boston Evening High Schools has just been issued by the Boston School Committee through Michael J. Downey, appointed Thursday as director of evening schools. The evening high schools have steadily grown in numbers and influence and their development has been accompanied by a gradual and distinct change in character. In 1910 the evening high schools with one exception, were changed from general high schools to commercial high schools. In 1916 the general character of these schools was further intensified, and specialized commercial courses with definite requirements for graduation were authorized. In keeping with the changed character of the evening high schools the curriculum has been modified. The provisional course of study is an attempt to revise and adapt former courses to present needs. The credit of outlining original courses and of correcting and revising former courses is given to evening high school principals and teachers.

The term begins on the last Monday in September and continues through the week immediately preceding the April vacation. Sessions are held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

URUGUAY SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—All the German ships in the harbor here have been boarded by Uruguayan marines, as the Government had heard of plans to sink the vessels.

The crews of the eight interned German steamers were brought ashore and the authorities took charge of the vessels. Many loose pieces of machinery which the crews had been unable to hide were found on board the steamers.

The vessels taken charge of are the Weingard, Salatis, Thuringia, Horzbrug, Mera, Sylvia, Polyesnia and Bahia. The crew of the Bahia resisted and the marines arrested them.

FREIGHT RULINGS AFFECT ALL ROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a ruling today that a charge of 55 per cent for reconignment is just where advance notice of change of destination is not given before the original destination is reached. This ruling, with a series of 16 other requirements, all of them tentative, affects all of the steam railroads of the country.

LYNN SHOE STRIKE UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association today continues to refuse to accept mediation in conjunction with the existing unions in this city in large advertisements which announce that the Boot & Shoe Workers Union must take charge of the city or else the factories will not be able to operate. The joint council of the United Shoe Workers of America and the Allied Shoe Workers Union continue in their support of Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the committee on Public Safety of Massachusetts, as sole arbitrator.

LEAGUE MAKES CHICAGO PIER A CIVIC CENTER

Dramatic Organization Widens Its Activities to Aid in Public Recreation Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Drama League of Chicago has just completed a season of unique activity which it considers a remarkable contribution to municipal entertainment, and hopes it presages a still more abundant offering next year. Its substantial achievement of 1917 came about through the exceptional opportunity it grasped, as it turned out, when it asked for and was given charge of entertainment on the Chicago municipal pier. At the pier's end is a spacious hall for municipal entertainment.

Before going further in the recitation of what the Drama League did on this uncommon ground, it may be said that the league believes the municipal theater idea has been greatly advanced by popular response to the pier-end entertainment of the summer. In the spring, when there was talk of giving the pier auditorium entirely over to public dancing, the Drama League offered to take charge of recreation. Dancing was given five or six evenings a week, and with this feature the league has nothing to do. The rest of the time was turned over to the local center. Prof. Theodore B. Hinckley, vice-president of the national organization, and locally ever active in the center, took charge.

These pier programs, in the part the children contributed, consisted of pantomime and pageant, simply enough done, and without elaborate preparation. This was enough to appeal to children of the city, and out they came and came again, and they did well, everybody agreed.

Where children lead in such readiness, it need hardly be added that their elders flocked in equal and greater number. The auditorium holds some 5000 and when the league put on an entertainment of an evening many could not gain admittance.

Programs were simple and admission was free. Take, for instance, the last evening's bill. The marine band, brought over from Camp Grant Park, housing the Illinois Naval Militia, whose colony is almost next door neighbor to the pier, opened the evening. Then a well-known soloist, for professionals have been glad enough to travel out to the pier's end to sing to Chicago's eager public. A quartet from a school of music and then a band of 30 Swedish men singers. Finally the children gave a dance pantomime, "Phoca," a sea story, and a patriotic pageant using 100 children. Pictures by local artists adorn the walls.

Mrs. A. Starr Best kept in touch with the municipal pier work, taking charge of a part of the activities there. The children's work was in charge of Miss Bertha Iles. The president of the local center is Mrs. Lyman Walton. The league hopes to continue on the pier next season.

Community singing, introduced a year ago by the Civic Music Association of Chicago, continued on the pier this summer eight Sunday evenings, beginning July 8.

SECRETARY REDFIELD SAILS FROM BOSTON

With William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Redfield, aboard the coast and geodetic survey boat Isis, formerly a Boston steam yacht, sailed from her anchorage off Rowes Wharf shortly after 10 o'clock this morning for Gloucester, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., where Mr. Redfield will inspect departments under his jurisdiction.

It is understood that the Secretary of Commerce will return to Boston Monday on board the vessel to make a tour of inspection in this city. Mr. Redfield arrived in Boston Friday afternoon aboard the Isis from Newport, R. I., and Wood's Hole, coming by way of the Cape Cod Canal in order that he might make an inspection of it to report to Congress the advisability of the Government purchasing the canal from the private owners. While in Boston Harbor, he did not leave the vessel, but sent his captain ashore for his mail.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel continues to come in at the South Boston fish pier, and wholesale prices, dropped off again today. Dealers quoted 10¢/10½ cents per pound at wholesale, or 1 cent lower than Friday. Arrivals: Enterprise 3000 pounds fresh mackerel, A. B. Nickerson 25,000, Orion 15,000, E. C. Riggs 4000, Veda McKown 35,000, and Nirvana 38,000. There were 120 bbls salted mackerel among the fleet of arrivals.

One trip of groundfish arrived at the fish pier today, the Thalia having 32,000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock 14¢/16¢, steak cod 10.75¢/12¢, market cod 4.50¢/6¢, and pollock 6¢/7.50¢.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Agnes 110 bbls salted mackerel, Ralph L. Hall 11 bbls salted mackerel, and Alice & Nellie 165,000 pounds salted cod.

LARGE PROFIT ON STEAMERS

A profit of about \$2,000,000 is said to have been netted the Merchants & Miners Steamship Company from the sale recently to the Ocean Steamship Company of the steamers Somerset and Swannee. These vessels, which are now in the Boston service, are reported to have cost the buyers around \$1,500,000 each, while the cost of building them was \$450,000.

REAL ESTATE.

George R. Armstrong has conveyed title to Francis W. Dow of the property at 222 Babcock Street, Brookline. This consists of a 2½-story single frame dwelling house, with a corner lot of 11,956 square feet of land, also a stable, all assessed for \$26,000; of which the land carries \$8000, the house \$15,000 and the stable \$3000.

Sarah L. Dyer et al. have sold a parcel of land on Center Street, containing 10,889 square feet assessed on a valuation of \$5700. Jacob Shapiro is the buyer.

Final papers have gone to record for the sale of property situated on Grove Street, Saxonville, Mass., consisting of about ½ acre of land, together with house, stable, etc. Holmes W. Reid conveyed to Jennie L. Griswold.

Another sale is reported of property situated on Cedar Street, Weymouth, Mass., consisting of an eight-room house and the usual outbuildings, together with about two acres of land. Myron Ford conveyed to Mary J. Godin.

Samuel L. Carr, treasurer of R. H. White Company, has purchased a property situated on Pond Street, South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of about an acre of land and a modern bungalow with the usual outbuildings. Deed was given by Sadie A. Whitten. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in all of these sales.

SALES IN BROOKLINE

Sale is reported of the single frame dwelling house located on lot A on Lincoln Road, corner of Cypress Place, Brookline, by J. Edward Kirker. The estate consists of a large dwelling recently remodeled by the grantor, together with 4908 square feet of land, which has not yet been revalued by the assessors, but the owner's valuation is \$10,000. Margaret Smith, who has taken the title, is to occupy.

On Lincoln Road in Brookline a portion of lot B, having a frontage of 125 feet and containing 9527 square feet, has been sold to John E. Kichham, who plans to improve with two modern two-family apartment houses, with private garage. Title passes from J. Edward Kirker. The same grantor sold a lot of land containing 3405 square feet, located on Lincoln Road, to Miss Julia Canty, who plans to erect a two-family brick dwelling for a home and investment.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

The sale of the Merrick G. Estabrook estate in the Hampshire Street, West Newton Hill, is reported. The purchaser is Warren Marshall, who will occupy. There are 40,000 square feet of land all being valued at \$35,000.

Mrs. Lavina S. Bridge has sold her country estate at 11 North Street, Newtonville, consisting of a nine-room house and stable, and 5½ acres of land, all valued at \$13,000. Walter S. Rollins is the purchaser.

W. H. Newcombe has sold his new single house and 6500 square feet of land at 107 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center. William J. Kernan purchases for immediate occupancy. The property is not yet assessed but is valued at \$10,000. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers.

BOUGHT BY RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Radcliffe College has taken title to an improved property at 73 Brattle Street, Cambridge, owned by the heirs of Moses M. Sawin, and consisting of 9596 square feet of land and a house of 13 rooms. The purchase of this and the Howe estate, corner of Appian Way and Garden Street, gives the college control of the entire block, with the exception of a house at the corner of Brattle and Appian Way, in which are located its main buildings. Watson G. Cutter & Sons were the brokers.

SOUTH END SALE

Michael S. Rosenbaum has sold to Harry I. Brooker, a small brick building standing on 1995 square feet of land, at 1704-1706 Washington Street, South End. The assessed valuation is \$6500, including \$6000 carried on the lot.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Aubrey G. Gibson has sold his three story brick house and 1100 square feet of land at 657-659 Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury, to Gladys M. Bickford. This parcel is assessed for \$7200, and the land carries \$1700 of that amount.

Another property sold consists of a brick house and 7920 square feet of land, taxed to the Oliver S. Sanford estate at \$5200, the land carrying \$2700. The location is on Conant Street near Phillips Street. Benjamin King took the title.

SOUTHBORO COUNTRY PLACE

Peter and Alberta Johnson have sold their farm situated on the Cordaville Road in Southboro, Mass., containing 13 acres of land and a 5-room house, together with personal property. A. Stewart Cassidy of Wellesley, who takes the title, will make extensive improvements. George W. Hall was the broker.

STREET RAILWAY BONDS LISTED

Bank Commissioner Thorndike today issued the following list of street railway corporations whose bonds are legal investments for savings banks under the law which provides that they must in each of the five preceding years have paid at least 5 per cent dividends on their outstanding capital stock: The Boston & Revere Electric Street Railway Company, the East Middlesex Street Railway Company, the East Taunton Street Railway Company, the Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company, the Holyoke Street Railway Company, the Springfield Street Railway Company, the Union Street Railway Company, the West End Street Railway Company, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company. The commissioner also calls attention to the fact that the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company and the Milford & Uxbridge Street Railway Company's bonds are legal investments for savings banks because of an act passed by the Legislature in 1915.

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Taught by a large staff of experienced instructors. Every facility for rapid progress and thorough instruction offered by this Best Equipped and Most Progressive Commercial School in New England.
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Write, phone or call for full information, including terms. (We employ no canvassers, solicitors or agents.)

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Evening classes in Industrial Electricity, Telegraphy, Electrical Drafting. Most complete laboratory equipment.
Thirty other subjects.
Registration Monday Evening, Sept. 17.
FRANKLIN UNION
Berkeley and Appleton Streets, BOSTON

FINANCING OF COAL MINE URGED ON COOPERATORS

Movement for Joint Buying by
Boston Residents Develops In-
to Project to Raise \$200,000

The movement for cooperative coal buying by consumers in and about Boston, started by James J. Irwin, a lawyer, resolved itself into a project to raise \$200,000 for financing the operation of a Pennsylvania mine, at a meeting last night in the Tremont Building, of subscribers to the cooperative fund.

It is Mr. Irwin's idea that the proposed society should, on the model of the English cooperative societies, control the production of what it supplies, but many at the meeting were disappointed. They had hoped to obtain quickly a supply of coal for the winter's needs, at a considerable reduction from the \$9.50 a ton uniformly charged by retail dealers, by merely subscribing enough money for buying and distributing the coal.

In reply to questions, Mr. Irwin said there was no mine yet where it was proposed to obtain the coal, but tests had shown that it could be obtained, of good quality. He refused to say where the mine was located or to give the name of its owner. The \$200,000, he said, would be used "to operate the mine." Coal would not be available for two months, should the money be raised promptly. In the meantime, subscribers could do no better than buy coal from local dealers.

Mr. Irwin proposed that a corporation be formed with a capital stock of \$200,000, and that all who subscribed to this by paying for a least \$10 for one share of stock should be the privilege of buying coal on the cooperative plan, drawing interest on their stock and receiving a rebate on the coal purchased, in the form of dividends. The meeting authorized Mr. Irwin to appoint a committee of seven, headed by himself, to form the cooperative corporation and draft by-laws.

CITY MARKET MORE POPULAR

TOPEKA, Kan.—The city market, established by the women of the Service League, has become one of the most popular institutions in Winfield, says a dispatch to the Capital. It was established in the first place in order to help the boys and girls in the city, and to plant and cultivated competitive gardens this spring. It was to sell their produce to the best advantage. It has now, however, outgrown this scope, and is taken advantage of by both city and surrounding country producers to dispose of their products at the best retail prices. Fresh butter and eggs, all kinds of vegetables and fruits, milk and cream and dressed poultry are displayed for sale, and hundreds of patrons crowd the market place with baskets in which to carry home their purchases.

COAL BOATS HEARING TUESDAY

Notice today was issued by the Committee on Maritime Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to owners of ocean-going tugs and barges of the meeting next Tuesday at 10 a. m., at the State House, called by the United States Shipping Board for the purpose of discussing the board's proposal to control all coal-carrying vessels in this section, thereby expediting the delivery of coal.

COPPER IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan.—The hilly country near Reamsville in this county has been found rich in mineral ore, says a Smith-Corbin correspondent of the Capital. It was discovered at a depth of 350 feet while drilling a well. The chemistry department of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, to which samples of the ore were sent, reports it rich in copper, iron and sulphur.

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A FEW SUITES OF 2, 3 and 4 ROOMS ONE FURNISHED SUITE OF 2 ROOMS

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Homelike furnished apartments of three rooms with bathroom for either temporary or permanent occupancy.

Also a street floor suite for a practitioner.

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See J. C. WHITE, Mgr., on premises, or J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., Janet, Summer.

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Modern concrete construction, with all up-to-date conveniences. Rents range from \$50 to \$55 per month. One short block from trolley and only eight minutes' walk to steam cars. Located on beautiful street surrounded by some of the finest dwellings in an exclusive neighborhood. Apartments will be shown upon application to the manager on the premises.

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Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

BALCONY SUITES, 2-FAMILY HOUSES FOR SUB-RIMINATING TENANTS

4 Rooms, 1 Bath, \$55.00
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, \$60.00
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, \$65.00
7 Rooms, 1 Bath, \$55.00
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, \$75.00
10 Rooms, 2 Baths, \$70.00
Private Garage, \$10

A. DUDLEY DOWD

16 State Street

Branch 227 Fuller St., Brookline

A FIVE-ROOM apartment to let, beautifully and completely furnished for housekeeping. Splendid apartment house, the owner called to Government service. Tel. Cambridge 4880.

TWO AND THREE ROOMS, hall, kitchenette and bath; janitor service, con. h. w.; quiet, exclusive house; \$30 to \$45 a month. See Janitor, 64 and 162 Homeway St.

HENNEWAY ST., 204, Suite 26—To sublet furnished apartment of two rooms, bath and kitchenette; piano included.

HIGHER RAILROAD

ASSESSMENT URGED

FARGO, N.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Kitchen Scissors

"Hand me the scissors, please," said the woman from the country, who was visiting the new housekeeper in the city apartment.

"Certainly, in just one moment," was the reply, and the younger woman ran hastily out of the kitchen and into her own room, coming back with a pair of scissors from her workbasket. They were small, slender affairs, evidently not built for hard usage. The visitor surveyed them in surprise. "But I meant the kitchen scissors," she said.

"I'm so sorry," apologized the little hostess, "but those are all that I have; won't they do? What do you want to use them for?"

"I wanted to cut up this celery for the salad," was the answer; "but, do you mean to tell me that you are keeping house without any kitchen scissors? Because, if you do, I would advise you to get some at once. You have no idea how necessary they are. Why, I would as soon think of trying to keep house without a pair of scissors in my kitchen, as without an egg beater! And just imagine trying to make a really light omelet without that! There are ever so many things that you need scissors for. Yes, of course, one can cut up celery with a knife, but I find it much easier and simpler to do it with a pair of scissors. Then, too, when I shred green peppers for a salad, I wash them, cut them in quarters with a knife, then use the scissors to shred them; scissors are much more satisfactory, and, also, much quicker. When I make a salad with beets, I peel and slice the beets with a knife, then take the scissors to cut the slices into thin strips. A salad, made that way, is so much daintier and more interesting than one made of junks of vegetables stirred carelessly together, in

my opinion. I cut up the whites of eggs, sliced apples, and ever so many other things—cold meat, for instance, to be heated up in sauce and then served on toast—with the kitchen scissors.

"Then, there are the outside leaves of lettuce. What do you do with those? Throw them away? But that is rank extravagance. If you had a pair of scissors handy, I am quite sure that you would think to save all the good part and cut it up into ribbons, as a foundation for a salad. In my kitchen, we usually buy enough lettuce—when we do not get it right out of our own garden—to serve the crisp white leaves of the hearts at one meal and, removing the ragged outer edges, cut all that is good of the outer leaves into ribbons for another meal. With that as a foundation, you may make the most elaborate salad, if you wish—for example, a pond-lily one, with hard-boiled eggs. Cut the eggs in halves lengthwise and remove the yolks. This salad is prettier, if arranged in the kitchen on the individual plates. Make a sort of nest of the shredded lettuce leaves first; then cut the whites of the eggs into lengthwise strips and arrange them like the petals of a pond lily. In the center, put a little heap of mayonnaise dressing and sprinkle the grated yolks of the eggs over that. The result is an attractive and tempting dish. All sorts of other flowers can be simulated, too. You can make beautiful dahlias of dark red beets, cut into strips with the scissors.

"I shall make you a present of a pair of scissors, just as soon as I can get down town to buy them for you, on condition that you will keep them in the kitchen. I will put up a nail for you to hang them on, too. Moreover, I will venture to predict that, the next time I come to see you, you will assure me that you could not keep house—at least, not really comfortably—without your kitchen scissors."

The Grapes Are Coming

The grapes are coming into the market, along with sunny September days and "October's bright blue weather," and many a housekeeper is planning to make them last far into the winter season, by preserving them in various ways.

Grapes are among the oldest known fruits; they have been cultivated since earliest times. We read of them in the Bible, in ancient history and mythology. Virgil is said to have written instructions as to the methods of growing them and caring for the vineyards. History tells us that the grape vine was introduced into Italy and southern France somewhere around 600 B. C. Anyone who has traveled about much in those countries and in Switzerland knows how beautiful are the vineyards, particularly when they mount up the steep shores of a lake as, for instance, at the upper end of Lake Geneva. Grape growing became so popular in Italy that, so history also relates, the Emperor Domitian was obliged to limit the amount of land which might be turned into vineyards, in order that there might not be a lack of grain.

Grapes grow wild in Egypt today, just as they did in the days of the Pharaohs, when the chief butler told his dream about them to Joseph. When Moses sent men to investigate the land of Canaan, and told them to bring him back some of the fruit that he might know what it had to offer in that line, it is told in the Old Testament, in the Book of Numbers, that they cut down and brought him a branch with one cluster of grapes on it, which was so large and so heavy that two men were obliged to carry it between them on a staff.

Moses also, so we read, commanded his followers not to glean their vineyards, but to leave some grapes behind for the poor and strangers who might pass that way. And, in the Song of Solomon, we read, "Let us get up early to the vineyards; let us see if the vine flourish, whether the tender grape appear. . . . In fact, the grape and the vineyards are mentioned so frequently throughout the Bible that one feels that their cultivation was widespread.

The Romans are credited with having introduced the grapevine into England; but it is said that, after the Norman conquest, the vineyards practically disappeared and that people began to cultivate them again. Then they were carefully trained in gardens and, like other fruits, along the walls.

Grapes grow wild in Egypt, as has been said, in Arabia, in Asiatic Turkey, and, to some extent, in America. In America, however, grapes are cultivated extensively, both in the United States and in Canada. It is said that an attempt, made early in the Seventeenth Century, to introduce the European grape into Virginia was not successful. The Catawba is generally considered to be the first truly American grape. Now there are extensive vineyards in the eastern part of the United States, in New York particularly, and the cultivation of grapes has increased very largely during the last 100 years or so. In fact, there are more than 20 varieties to be found in the country. The grapes raised in the eastern part of the land are used particularly for eating fresh and preserving in various ways, while those of the western section or states, in and about California particularly, are largely grown for raisins. Many raisins come from Greece, also, and from the surrounding islands.

Here are a few ways of preserving the grapes for later use. Grape Jelly—Select grapes that are not over-ripe, wash and remove the stems; then put them in the preserving kettle over the fire, mash them and bring them slowly to the boiling point. Let them boil for

half an hour, over a moderate fire. Strain through a jelly bag and measure the juice. Put this on to cook again and let it boil for 5 minutes. Then add an equal quantity of sugar, which has been heated in the oven; let it boil 3 minutes more, or until it is stiff enough to form a jelly, and skim. Pour into glasses and let stand uncovered for 24 hours; then seal, as usual, with paraffin. Ripe or green grapes may be used.

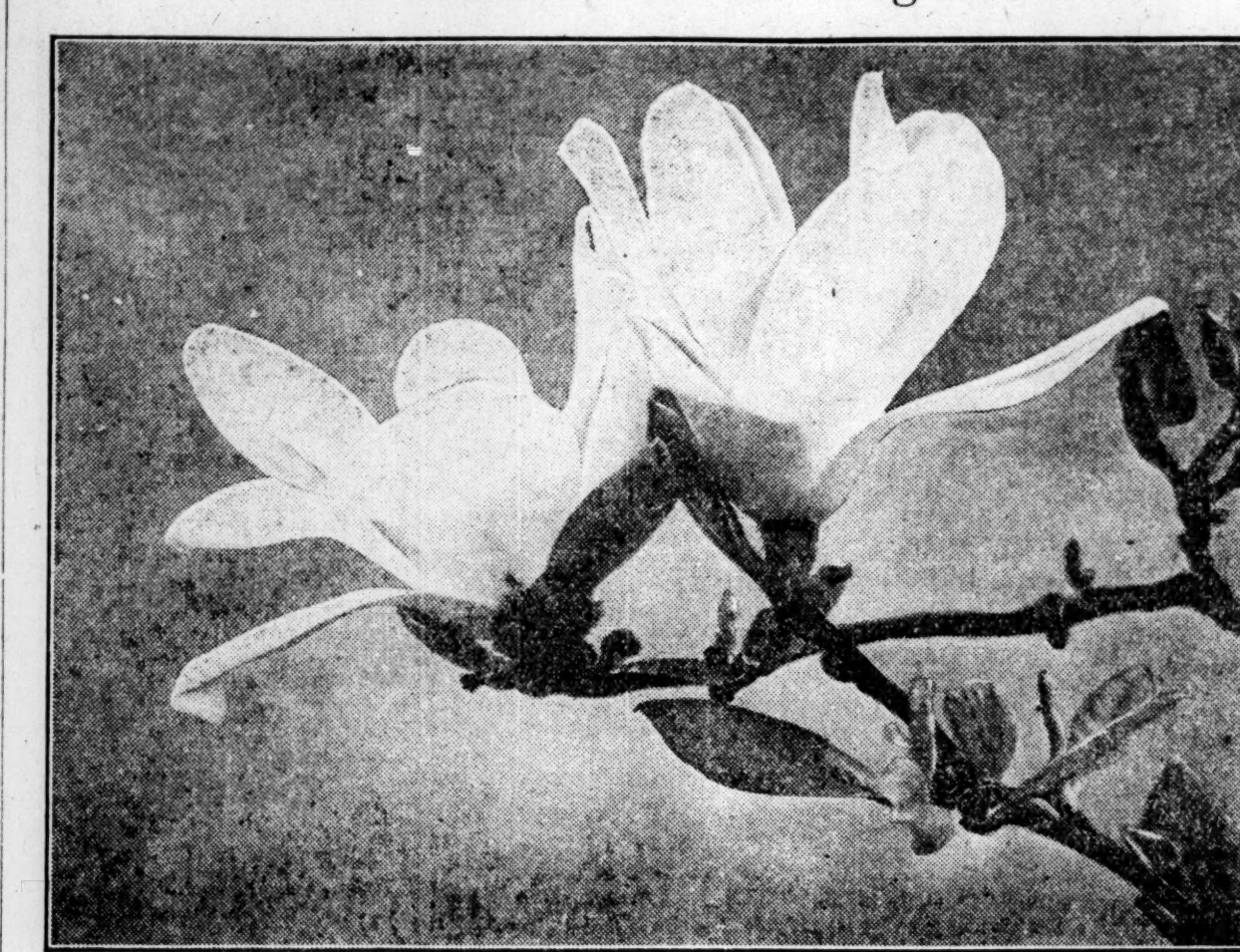
Grape Pickle—Wash the grapes thoroughly, pick them over and remove the stems. Put them in a preserving kettle, with about half enough cold water to cover, and bring them gently to the boiling point. Let them boil a moment or two, or until all the juice seems to be running freely, then put through the jelly bag. Measure and put the juice on to cook again, allowing 1-3 of a cup of sugar for every cup of the juice. Let it all boil well for 5 minutes, then put it into bottles and seal carefully at once.

Grape Catsup—Wash, pick over and stem the grapes. Then cook them until soft and strain. To 9 pounds of grapes, allow 6 pounds of sugar, and add this after the grapes are strained. Boil the juice and sugar together slowly until thick, then add 6 cups of vinegar and 1 tablespoon each of allspice and black pepper. Bottle and seal.

Grape Conserve—To 5 pounds of Concord grapes, allow 5 pounds of sugar, 1 pound of raisins, 1½ pounds of English walnuts and 2 oranges. Pulp the grapes, then put them over the fire and cook until tender. Strain, if the bowl, or dish, or saucer, is caked and sticky inside from standing after use, fill it with blood-warm soda-water, and shake it vigorously for a minute; then repeat until the glass begins to show clear," so writes Emily Holt in "The Complete Housekeeper," a sort of encyclopedia for the kitchen bookshelf, as it is full of all sorts of helpful hints for keeping house, as well as with directions for attending to the many duties included in the care of a home. Continuing the chapter dealing with the cleaning of glass, she writes:

"With any very fine or fragile glass, as cut glass, cameo-glass, iridescent and Bohemian ware, especially pieces that have slender stems, or necks, or handles, set the pieces securely in a broad, shallow tray, covered with a double cloth, soft and clean, and place the tray upon the table at the right hand of the dish pan. If the sink is some way off, set a basin for rinsing in front of the pan, and a pitcher of moderately hot water between the basin and the tray of soiled glass. An agate-ware pan, not too small, is best. Fold a soft, wide clean towel in four, and lay it at the bottom of the pan. Then pour in the water, hot and cold. Half a gallon strictly boiling water to three quarts of cold, gives about the right temperature. Put a tablespoonful of ammonia to the gallon. Use also a little white soap. Never let yellow soap touch glass of any sort—the resin in it makes a cloudy, dull surface.

"Put in the glass, a piece at a time, thus alone is one insured against chipping or cracking. Have a clean, soft



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

A Chinese magnolia—the Yulan

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Magnolias must receive first place among all known trees, as regards the size of their flowers. They seem to take a generous view of life. Their stature

often exceeds 100 feet, their flowers vary from the size of soup plates downward. The petals are usually of a milky whiteness and shine like globes amid the rich green foliage. On a day of warm sun, when breezes gently stir their branches, the air is laden far and wide with sweet fragrance like the lemon. All day long, the honey-gathering tribes get their food and drink within the glistening walls of their ample-spreading petals, and, when they close at night, beetles repose in peace as in a warm and fragrant mansion. It was these characteristics which, from time immemorial, have led the Chinese, who value flowers chiefly for their scent, to single out one of these trees (Magnolia conspicua) under the name of Yulan, or tree of fragrance. The Yulan will often be found standing among the orange, jasmine, and other scent-giving trees and shrubs, in a Mandarin's private garden. It differs in one way from most of the Magnolias, in producing its flowers before

the leaves appear, and it is this habit which has made it such a favorite in gardens.

In Europe, it has long been introduced and is usually the first of its tribe to flower. But, as a garden shrub, it rarely grows to tree size. Perhaps its chief claim to notice is the fact that from it the splendid M. Soulangiana was raised. This small tree has very large fragrant pink flowers and being, moreover, especially easy to grow, has become widely known in most temperate countries. The Magnolias can all be recognized by their large leathery petals, which fall with the numerous stamens and the three sepals, leaving the spikes of seeds standing up like candles on the tree. These spikes consist of many large red seeds, packed one above the other in pockets. They are meant for the birds to eat, but they have not got to peck them out; the pockets open of their own accord, the seeds fall out and swing at the end of long threads, tempting morsels for the passing bird.

Caring for Jewelry

"If women would take more and better care of their jewelry, it would look much more attractive," remarked a jeweler one day, critically regarding a locket that had been brought to him to repair and clean. "I think that I will give you a lesson in looking after your rings and brooches and such things; you will be surprised to know how easy it is to keep them clean yourself," he continued.

"Plain gold brooches, rings, bracelets and chains may be cleaned easily, by washing them in a lather, made by a good, pure, white soap and warm water. Be sure to dry them well, then rub them gently with a piece of chamoliskin. That will polish them.

"By the way, the woman who owns much or even a little good jewelry

ought to be careful to have on hand several pieces of good, soft, chamoliskin, and keep different pieces for different things. For instance, it is an excellent plan to keep one just to give a polishing rub or two to any piece of jewelry that you get out to wear, before putting it on; it keeps it in better condition.

"There are things which must always be remembered about certain stones. Never put pearls in water, as it is quite likely to darken them. And the same applies to turquoises; water is not at all good for them. One young lady whom I know bought a pretty turquoise matrix ring, or rather, had it given to her. She never thought about water not being sympathetic to it, as they say, and frequently kept it on when she plunged had hands in water. One day she discovered that her stone, which was or had been a handsome one, had turned perfectly green.

"If you own any opals, you must take good care of them. Never wear them or place them where they will be exposed to great heat; they may crack if you do. As for cleaning them, we jewelers have a fine powder which we sell for the purpose and it is quite satisfactory.

"If you get your diamond ring very dirty, you may wash it carefully in good white soap suds, but be sure to dry it carefully and polish it gently with chamoliskin.

"Brooches and lockets and such things, set with small pearls, may be cleaned by rubbing them gently with a powder to be had from a jeweler, using a small soft brush, if much soiled.

"One thing that it is wise for every woman to keep in her room is a box of this very fine jeweler's sawdust, which is excellent for cleaning and brightening up jewelry, but be sure to use your chamoliskin as well. There is really no more excuse for dirty jewelry than for soiled collars and cuffs."

There are so many things about us which we use in every-day affairs, without considering their source, that, when one does stop to think of them and look up their history, one is occasionally surprised. Some have interesting stories in connection with them. Pins, however, although dating from early times, most remote times, in fact, have led a quiet existence. Like other necessities, those made today, being standardized, are a great improvement on the first rude contrivances of the Bronze Age. Pins, or some substitute for pins, must be considered synchronous—or almost so—with clothes. Those primitive people, who wrapped the skins of wild beasts about them, must have invented some way of fastening them, and it is not at all unlikely that they availed themselves, for that purpose, of the long, strong thorns of convenient bushes.

When man began to work in metals, it is probable that, among the first of his experiments, was something on the order of the thorn, to be used for fastening purposes and which would be more durable than the brittle thorn.

Pins in England were first made of iron wire and, by the Fifteenth Century, had become a toilet necessity. Before their invention or introduction there, buckles and laces, clasps and hooks of various kinds had been contrived and relied upon for holding in place the various articles of dress of the times. One can imagine how acceptable was the first gift of pins to either man or woman. During that same century, the manufacture of pins had become a sufficiently vigorous industry to warrant the passing of a law to restrict or prohibit importations.

These first pins were made of iron wire, as we have said, one end being filed to a sharp point, while a piece of finer wire was twisted around the other end, to form a knob or bulb, in such a fashion as to make it hold in the cloth, and not pull through after the point. The manufacture of these pins increased rapidly but, for a long time, the process was a slow one. One account tells us that long lengths of wire, some thirty feet each, were cut into pieces small enough to make four pins each. Then they pointed each end and cut these pieces in two once more, repeated the operation, made heads on the four, and finished them up. They had next to be cleaned and whitened, washed and dried and polished. Then, when the custom of packing them in neat rows, on strips of paper that could be folded into little packets, was inaugurated, that meant more work. It has been estimated that no fewer than fourteen persons contributed services in preparing one pin for the market.

It was about the middle of the Sixteenth Century when Katherine Howard, one of the wives of Henry VIII, had some pins, made of brass, sent to her from France. Soon brass superseded iron wire, in England, as the chosen material for pin manufacture, and in time, some three years or so after the Queen's gift from France was received, legislation was

enacted to standardize the product, and to prevent iron pins from being passed off for brass.

Pin manufacture was established in several places, but soon Birmingham became the center of the industry and, early in the Seventeenth Century, so we read, the pin makers of London formed a corporation.

The making of pins was one of the early industries introduced into the United States of America. According to history, the settlers of the Carolinas, at just about the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in the year 1775, offered a series of prizes for pins and needles made in America. It was not, however, until the end of the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century that the first pin-making machine was invented, and this invention was credited to the United States. Prices of pins had risen enormously, so history tells us, during the war of 1812, but it was not until nearly a quarter of a century later that the industry in America was put on a firm footing. It was then centered at Birmingham, Conn. The new machine included the making of solid heads for the pins, which was a vast improvement on the old style.

Today the pin industry is quite an important one in the United States, but there is even yet more or less controversy surrounding it. For instance, some manufacturers are deploring the fact that steel pins seem now to be enjoying popularity at the expense of the brass variety, and they insist that the brass are better in points, heads, and general finish. Moreover, they say that the demand for steel pins is hard to fill, because the making of them cannot be done with the same machinery as that used for brass pins, while the brass ones can be made on almost any style of pin-making machine.



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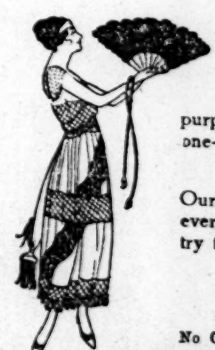
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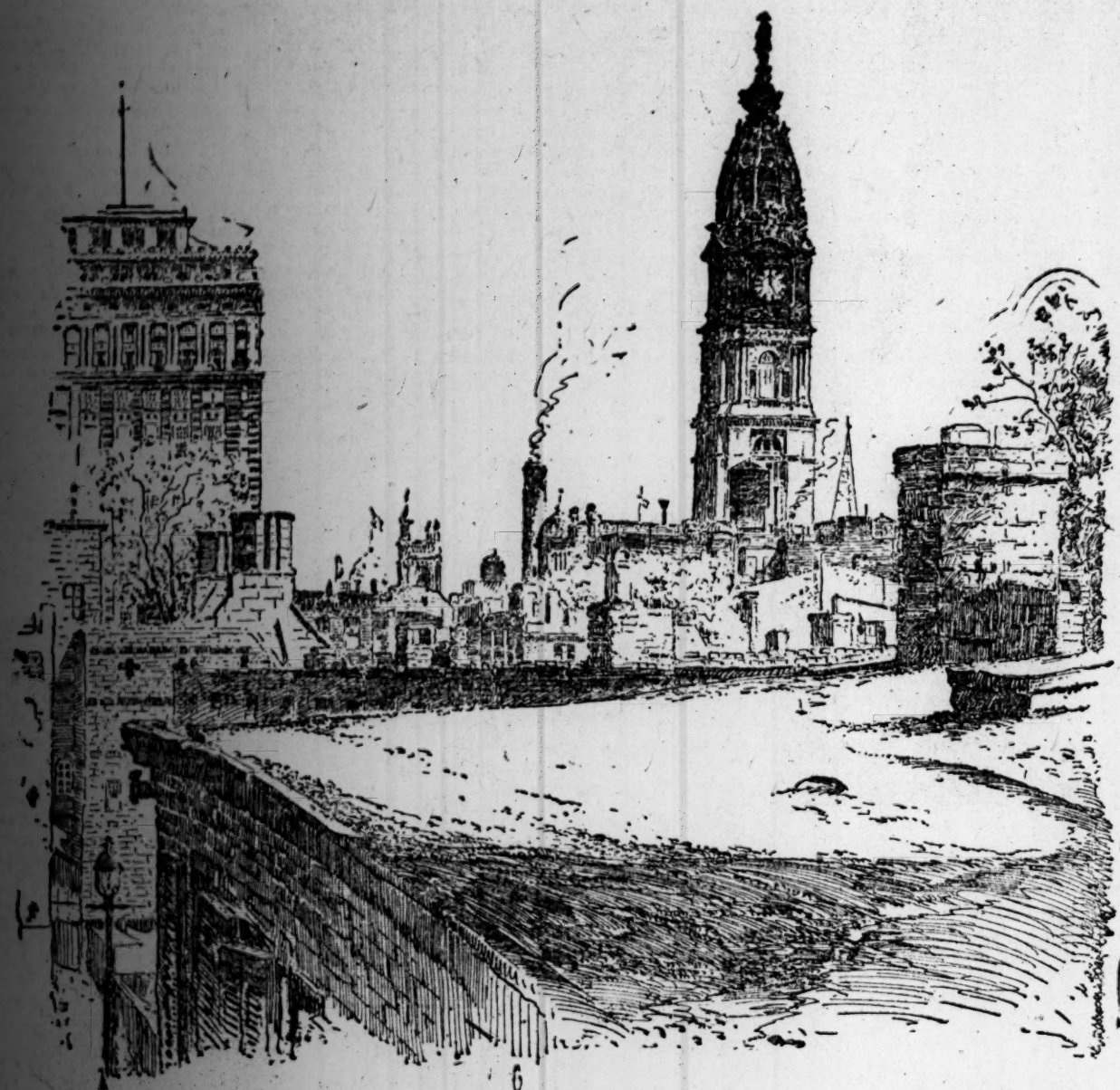


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Mind

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Philadelphia

In the account of Philadelphia written by Gabriel Thomas in 1696 we read:

"Pennsylvania remained with very little improvement till the year 1681, in which William Penn, Esquire, had the country given him by King Charles the second (in lieu of money that was due to his father Sir William Penn) and from him bore the name of Pennsylvania.

"Since that time the industrious inhabitants have built a noble and beautiful city and called it Philadelphia, or Brotherly-love (for so much the

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Greek word Philadelphia imports) which contains a number of houses all inhabited; and most of them stately and of brick, generally three stories high, after the mode in London. There are very many lanes and alleys. . . . There are also several fine squares and courts within this magnificent city; as for the particular names of the several streets, the principal are as follows, viz.: Walnut, Vine, Mulberry, Chestnut, Sassafras, taking their names from the abundance of those trees that formerly grew there; High-street, Broad-street, Delaware-street, Front-street, with several of lesser note, too tedious to insert here.

"The city of Brotherly-love far exceeds her namesake of Lydia, and will, in all probability, make a fine figure in the world, and be a most celebrated emporium."

"In the said city are several good schools of learning for the youth, in order to the attainment of the arts and sciences; as also reading, writing, etc. Here is to be had on any day of the week, tarts, pies, cakes, etc. We have also several cooks-shops, both roasting and boiling, as in the city of London; happy blessings for which we owe the highest gratitude to our plentiful Provider, the Great Creator of heaven and earth. The water-mills are made by one Peter Deal, a famous and ingenious workman, especially for inventing such like machines.

"All sorts of very good paper are made in the German-town; as also very fine German linen, such as no person of quality need be ashamed

to wear; and in some places they make very good druggets, crapes, camblets, and serges, beside other woolen cloths, the manufacture of which daily improves; and in most parts of the country there are many curious and spacious buildings, which several of the gentry have erected for their country houses."

"There are very fine and delightful gardens in most parts of the country; but Edward Shippey (who lives near the capital city) has an orchard and gardens adjoining to his great house that equalizes any that I have ever seen, having a very famous and pleasant summer-house erected in the middle of his garden, abounding with tulips, pinks, carnations, roses (of several sorts) lilies, not to mention those that grow wild in the fields.

"Reader, what I have written, is not a fiction, flam, whim, or any sinister design, either to impose upon the ignorant, or credulous, or to curry favor with the rich and mighty; but in mere pity and pure compassion to the numbers of poor labouring men, women, and children in England, that are wandering up and down looking for employment, who need not here lie idle a moment, much less vagabond or drone it about. . . . What I have delivered concerning this province is indisputably true; I was an eye witness to it all, for I went in the first ship that was bound from England to that country, since it received the name of Pennsylvania. I saw the first cellar, when it was digging, for the use of our governor, William Penn."

The Path of Literature

Is there, at this moment, any boy of twenty, fairly educated, but without means, without help, with nothing but the glow in his brain and steadfast courage in his heart, who sits in a London garret, and writes for dear life? There must be, I suppose; yet all that I have read and heard of late years about young writers, shows them in a very different aspect. No garreters, these novelists and journalists awaiting their promotion. They eat—and entertain their critics—at fashionable restaurants; they are seen in expensive seats at the theater; they inhabit handsome flats—photographed for an illustrated paper on the first excuse. At the worst, they belong to a reputable club, and have garments which permit them to attend a garden party or an evening "at home" without attracting unpleasant notice. Many biographical sketches have I read, during the last decade, making personal introduction of young Mr. This or young Miss That, whose book was—as the sweet language of the day will have it—"booming"; but never one in which there was a hint of stern struggle, of the pinched stomach and frozen fingers.

I surmise that the path of "literature" is being made too easy. Doubtless it is a rare thing nowadays for a lad whose education ranks him with the upper middle class to find himself utterly without resources, should he wish to devote himself to the profession of letters. And there is the root of the matter; writing has come to be recognized as a profession, almost as cut-and-dried as church or law; a lad may go into it with full parental approval, with ready avuncular support. I heard not long ago of an eminent lawyer, who had paid a couple of hundred per annum for his son's instruction in the art of fiction—yea, the art of fiction—by a not very brilliant professor of that art. Really, when one comes to think of it, an astonishing fact, a fact vastly significant. Starvation, it is true, does not necessarily

produce fine literature; but one feels uneasy about these carpet-authors. To the two or three who have a measure of conscience and vision, I could wish, as the best thing, some calamity which would leave them friendless in the streets. They would perish, perhaps. But set that possibility against the all but certainty of their present prospect . . . and is it not acceptable?

I thought of this as I stood yesterday watching a noble sunset, which brought back to my memory the sunsets of a London autumn, thirty years ago; more glorious, it seems to me, than any I have since beheld. It happened that, on one such evening, I was by the river at Chelsea, with nothing to do except to feel that I was hungry, and to reflect that, before morning, I should be hungrier still. I loitered upon Battersea Bridge—the old picturesque wooden bridge, and there the western sky took hold upon me. Half an hour later I was speeding home. I sat down, and wrote a description of what I had seen, and straightway sent it to an evening newspaper, which, to my astonishment, published the thing next day—"On Battersea Bridge." How proud I was of that little bit of writing! I should not much like to see it again, for I thought it then so good that I am sure it would give me an unpleasant sensation now. Still, I wrote it because I enjoyed doing so, quite as much as because I was hungry; and the couple of guineas it brought me had as pleasant a ring as any money I ever earned.—From "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft."

Hawk-Bit—Fall Dandelion
How sweetly on the autumn scene,
When haws are red amid the green.
The hawk-bit shines with face of cheer
The favorite of the faltering year!
When days grow short, and nights grow cold,
How fairly gleams its eye of gold.
On pastured field and grassy hill,
Along the roadside and the rill!
—Charles G. D. Roberts.

ANY person who has been drawn in any way into the controversy over Christian Science must, if he has understood the subject in the very faintest degree, have realized that some ninety per cent of the misconceptions on the subject have arisen from the failure of the opponents of this teaching to take the pains to master the rudiments of the system they imagine themselves to be opposing. They are, that is to say, generally found arguing against a straw philosophy of their own creation, with the result that, like the Mayor of Kief, they take "a bloodless (dialectical) recreation," in that they fight over and over again a battle with an imaginary foe, and slay continuously arguments which do not exist, as they struggle, with immense self-satisfaction, to a victory in space.

Over no one word is this confusion more confounded than over Mrs. Eddy's use of the word Mind, and, indeed, the confusion becomes almost unfathomable in those languages which, like German, have no equivalent for the English word. Yet, in reality, there is no excuse for this confusion, which arises entirely from the natural inertia of the human mind. Mr. Froude examining the popular misconceptions with regard to the philosophy of Spinoza traces them to the same cause, just as Huxley is forced to a similar conclusion in exposing the cheap nonsense which, at one time, passed muster for refutation of Berkeley. The fact, of course, is, as Mr. Froude points out,

that every person who has something fresh to say must be allowed to make his own definitions. If it were not for this, intelligent discussion would become impossible, and the human mind would continue to revolve in its own orbit of ignorance of its own ignorance, which, to be quite candid, is exactly what it commonly desires. Why, it perpetually demands, "art thou come hither to torment us before the time?"

In Christian Science there is no excuse for this whatever. Mrs. Eddy has defined Mind with a fullness and an exactness from which there is no escape. Indeed, in order to make certainty doubly sure, she has throughout her writings separated the divine Mind, which she defines as a synonym for God, from the mortal or human mind, which she defines as a supposititious counterfeit of the divine Mind, and a synonym for evil or the devil. Of course, if you mix up the two, because you do not desire to be bothered before your time, you will never understand Christian Science, but then it would be as well to give up criticism of the subject: a counsel of perfection, possibly, but also of common sense. If, however, in spite of all this, you are still determined to maintain "your right to your opinion," you will simply find yourself in the position of a man who mixes up the definition of a square with that of a circle, and then indignantly denounces the folly of Euclid.

On page 591 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has defined Mind in simple

and entirely unmistakable terms. "The only I, or Us; the only Spirit, Soul, divine Principle, substance, Life, Truth, Love; the one God; not that which is a man, but the divine Principle, or God, of whom man is the principle and perfect expression; Deity, which outlines but is not outlined." Now this being so, and being so irrefragably, it is obvious that the human mind, which is in every particular the opposite of all this, can manifest nothing but a false claim to intelligence. The more strongly, therefore, the claim is made that the knowledge emanating from this mind can be scientific, the more spiritually irrational its arguments must become. They must, indeed, out of the very necessity of the claim, become more and more charged with materiality and animality, until they explode in some pitiful theory of material perfection evolved through triumph of the fittest organism over its less perfect neighbors.

The man who invented the phrase "the survival of the fittest" was the man who insisted that "evil perpetually tends to disappear." But in a world governed by the survival of the materially fittest, what is the good of a moral conception of good and evil? That which appears to survive must logically be the fittest, even though a man's moral instincts may assure him that it is altogether the most abominable. So sure is the orthodox Christian of this, that he gives up the world as a bad job, and calmly waits for good to get level with evil in some future life, spiritually produced

through a material death. Even Shakespeare was so sure of this that he could write:

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

Such a theory was, of course, too much for the brilliantly analytical intellect of Spinoza. Evil, he insisted, was merely a segregated fact which only appeared evil to a finite human intelligence by reason of its segregation. Something perilously like this has been grafted on to the Darwinian theory, and accepted by the neo-Darwinian school of today, with the result that it makes evil good, and creates an everlasting good devil.

At the same time it is quite impossible for the human mind to decide what does survive, for the very simple reason that this human mind long ago decided something else, namely, that the days of man were three-score years and ten, a decision which renders his opinion on the subject entirely negligible. The effort, indeed, reminds one of nothing so much as the story of the sailor who, having been told that a parrot would live for nine hundred years, bought one to find out if it were true. Fortunately there is another way of solving the question, a way that does not require a man to wait until he is dead, or even demand a nine hundred years' test. It is the way laid down in the New Testament, the way preached in theory, and demonstrated in practice, by Jesus the Christ, the way which proves that divine Mind or God being necessarily infinite, necessarily good, necessarily Principle, nothing but Principle truly exists, and, therefore, that there is nothing to survive, for the all sufficient reason that only divine Mind, Principle, ever has existed.

In general terms this, it need scarcely be said, is every whit as dogmatic an assertion as any ever made by Spinoza, Herbert Spencer, or the neo-Darwinians. But it has this advantage, that it has not to be taken on trust, but is capable of being proved in every man's individual experience. Nor is the proof a merely casual one. It is a proof by deduction, and a proof by induction from particulars occurring during every hour of a man's life. It is a proof which is just as convincing in its failures as in its successes, and which makes no demand at all save for absolute honesty of intent. It is, in short, a proof based on that famous declaration of Christ Jesus, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Finding the Source of the Loire

"Sources of great rivers invite discovery just as all mountain peaks seem to utter a silent challenge to the traveler to scale them. I happened to be at Le Puy in the Velay, in a gentle end of May—I had roamed there from Provence by way of Avignon and Lyons—so that to visit the source of the

Loire was not to be avoided. . . . The admirable Joanne, consulted on the subject of the source, informed me that it was on the slope of Gerbier de Jones (five thousand two hundred feet), which is the second highest peak on the Cevennes." Douglas Goldring writes in "The Loire." "Apparently later in the year it was a recognized excursion, so the hotel people informed me, but even now by going to Les Estables by the diligence, sleeping there and proceeding on foot in the morning. . . . I thanked Madame, buckled on my rucksack, and set out."

"The village of Les Estables, when at last we reached it, was beyond description desolate." Next morning, however, all was changed, for the sun was up, and those bare, dismal slopes across which the wind had swept the night before, were now the most beautiful and vivid green, and looked under the clear blue as though they might have been the pasture lands of Paradise. On one side waved a pale acre of daffodils, large violets in the more sheltered places reflected the azure of the sky, while in the marshy ground by the streams the boutons d'or made a rich golden splash."

"The hill-slopes all around Les Estables are quite bare, covered with short rich grass, flowers, and herbs; but with the larks singing high up in the heavens, and the sun glittering on a hundred little rivulets distilled from the snow that lingers in the sheltered clefts, they had a rare beauty of their own. . . . After crossing the brow of a low hill which now hid Les Estables from sight, I passed the border into Ardèche. The scenery changed."

"There were deep wooded gorges, hill-slopes at once precipitous and tree-covered; vistas of a seemingly unending sea of billowy peaks; rushing, laughing streams; rocks of a curious greenish tint that looked as though they were entirely composed of some kind of metal that luckily had escaped the notice of the mining

specialist. . . . The road turned to the left, and the chateau at the foot of Mont Gerbier de Jones came into view.

"For some way back I had noticed the sharp peak of the Gerbier de Jones without realizing its identity. The slim 'aiguille' of rock that looked in the distance almost as though you might encircle it with your arms, seemed hardly to merit the dignity of being called a mountain. When examined more closely, however, its curious peak, which has been compared in shape to a pine cone, exacts respect. It is astonishingly abrupt and alone and individual, rising straight up, sharply, out of its surrounding pastures. The ascent is very painful and unpleasant, owing to the sharp, loose stones with which its sides are covered, but, if accomplished, should not take more than a quarter of an hour. From the top lies spread out before one the most extraordinary panoramic view (surpassing that from the Mézenc) which is to be had in what is one of the strangest districts in Europe. Mountains, plains, gorges, woods, pastures, rivers: a hundred miles of France whose modeling is like that of a stormy sea, with range after range of hills stretching like waves arrested in their course, and

petrified into immobility. The Alps, the Cevennes, the Sucs of the Velay, Mont Pilat—are all to be seen, while seven hundred feet below, begins, a tiny trickle, the longest river in France."

"The chateau at the base of the mountain, as I had been warned, was not yet open. . . . I called at the farm just below it, which is known as the 'Ferme de la Loire'—my heart beating rather quickly now that I had at last reached the object of my journey. I found the farmer swilling out his dark, cavernous 'écuelle' with water that poured cold and sparkling from a wooden pipe that he held in his hand, but he received me hospitably and led me through into an even darker kitchen and living room."

"Unable any longer to conceal my impatience to hear about the Loire, I asked him eagerly how far away was the source, explaining to him that I had come especially from Le Puy to see it. With an unexpected dramatic sense, with a touch of awe almost, he pointed to where the water could be heard gurgling out of the pipe which he had dropped: 'There,' he said, 'you have it in my stable.' That is the veritable source of the Loire!"

"It was an emotional moment."

Impressions of Ole Bull

The following letter, containing impressions of Ole Bull, found in "The Life and Letters of Christopher Pearse Cranch," was written by Mr. Cranch in 1845, to John Sullivan Dwight, then and for many years the leading musical critic of New England:

"I was glad to see your criticism on the virtuoso school, and your last word about Leopold de Meyer. Such views are much needed among us, when there is so little soundness of faith. What you say of Ole Bull I think is perfectly just, neither too little nor too much. Mrs. Child, however, is angry with you because you do not make him the god he is to her, but assign him his proper niche and pedestal. But she is one who sees everything in the prismy hues of feeling; with her there is but little of the pure white light of philosophic judgment. How can she then consent that this subject of her highest

enthusiasm should be called one who 'moves in the sphere of virtuosodom'? To her he is the top of the world; the rarest perfume of all genius. No one denies that in his sphere he is truly great. I have never heard anything to compare with the depth and purity and passion of his tones. Then what grace, what power, what finish of execution. But what are his compositions beside the master composers? Even Vieuxtemps far excels him here, it seemed to me. Write me what you think of him more at large. There is such a nimbus of light about him at present, that few persons are clear-sighted enough to speak moderately of him."

"December 7.
"I wrote thus far a week ago, but my unfinished sheet has been lying perdu. I could not send it as it was, because I had a few words to add to what I have said about Ole Bull. The fact is I was in company with him at Mrs. Child's the very evening of the day I had been so coolly writing about him, and the deep impression the man made upon me was hardly in harmony with the very moderate tone in which I had been speaking of his music. . . . He is the most delightful person I almost ever met. He attracted me at once. We now saw what we could not see in a concert room, from the distance we were, and hear him speak only in his music. This seems only a part of him. We could now observe the beauty of his countenance with its varied expression, his soft eyes beaming with genius and his whole heart shining through them with such tenderness, such open truth and friendliness, a sweet smile. His strong movements are rounded in by an almost feminine grace and gentleness; his perfect harmony of organization both bodily and mental; his healthy, self-abandoned unconsciousness, so much better than the conscious self-possession of many—in fine his graceful and cordial manners; all these combine to make him exceedingly interesting.

"We soon had him seated at the piano, where he sat at least an hour, singing wild Norwegian airs and passages from 'Don Giovanni'. He says he plays only by ear, but he seems perfectly at home in all chords and modulations, as if he knew the instrument intuitively. His voice is agreeable and very expressive. Among other things, he sang and played part of his fine concerto in E minor, his voice taking the violin part and his fingers the orchestral. He also told me of anecdotes of Norway, its mountain scenery, its music and dances, its houses and peasantry, with most dramatic spirit."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Kultur

For three years the world has heard the word Kultur used with a frequency which has caused it to accept it almost as a matter of course. Yet it is doubtful if even yet it attaches to it the meaning with which it is weighted in Bonn or Jena. In the English language culture means simply the cultivation of the human mind so as to produce a certain intellectual refinement. And this is the meaning the ordinary speaker of English is apt mentally to read into the word Kultur. But the meaning of Kultur to the German mind is something entirely different. It may be summed up almost as the law of the hive. In other words it is the theory that the state is the manifestation of the divine idea.

No man ever put this more clearly than Heinrich von Treitschke, the very high priest of Kultur. The essence of the state, he insists, is power. As a result, it follows that the ideal of self-sacrifice ends with the individual, and does not apply to the state, since there is nothing higher than the state to which the state can sacrifice itself. Thus the highest duty of the state, like that of the hive, is one of self-conservation. Out of this, then, inevitably grows the distinction, Treitschke himself insists upon, between private and public morality. The moral law incumbent on the individual is abrogated in the person of the state, for the state being power has no law save that of self-preservation or self-assertion. Owing to this the arch political crime is weakness. Weakness in the name of the state is the sin against the Holy Ghost.

Anybody who grasps what this means will have no difficulty whatever in unveiling the mystery of the German exhibition of frightfulness during the present war. The individual must not repudiate his signature to a lease or a bond, but the state may regard a treaty, as in the case of the Belgian guarantee, as "a scrap of paper." The individual must not ignore the law of property or trespass, but the state may invade a country, as in the case of Belgium, which it is pledged to defend, and seize the property of that nation for its own purposes. The individual must not commit murder, but the state is entirely exempt from such restrictions, and may take life individually, as in the case of Miss Cavell, or in the mass, as in the case of the passengers on the Lusitania, without compunction. This does not, of course, mean that the people of Germany are peculiarly cruel, or that they are troubled with a double dose of what the world terms original sin. But it does mean that they have delivered themselves over to a political philosophy which is immoral in its theory and inhuman in its practice. The apostle of Kultur, however, does not view it from this standpoint at all. He has worked out his theory with the exactness of a quadratic equation. In time of war the one mind is the General Staff. If the General Staff says, "Sink without trace," sink without trace it must be, just as, if the General Staff decides on deportations, deportations there must be. The idea must be right and must be obeyed, even if the world perishes under the demonstration of it, because the General Staff has so decided.

Now, in practice, Kultur is the application of the neo-Darwinism to politics. It was the apostle of Kultur who first dreamed of applying the law of natural selection to the state. Natural selection is the theory that nature eventually chooses and preserves the types best adapted to her purpose. Mankind, to the believer in Kultur, is entirely subject to the law of evolution. It is divided up into races and organizations all committed to the law of struggle. Since, however, both the types and organisms are irreconcilable, the remorseless and pitiless struggle must continue until nature selects, through victory over the others, the fittest type and the most perfect organization. The theory of the German professors, then, is that the German race is the fittest to survive, and as such has been selected by nature, and that this being so, its Kultur or form of political organization must, by the will of nature, be imposed, with the same ruthlessness with which the animal or the plant struggles for supremacy, upon the rest of the world. Such a struggle is to the death, and so just as physical nature knows no mercy nor compromise, so no mercy nor compromise must be shown by the state. Mercy, compromise, these are evidences of weakness, and as such, in the words of Treitschke, the sin, in politics, against the Holy Ghost.

It is easy to see from this how the professor as well as, even more than, the soldier, and the merchant equally with the Junker, have been able to accept and justify scraps of paper, Lusitania sinkings, deportations, and even the most sanguinary holocaust of German battalions on the battlefield. War is brutal, but it is nature's way of conducting the struggle. The fittest must survive, and to achieve the right to survive the hive must send its battalions, if necessary, in dense formations up to the muzzle of the machine guns in the trenches. If there is this mercilessness for the German variety of the species, destined to prevail for the purpose of saving the species by impressing Kultur on the other varieties, how can it be expected that mercy should be shown to those varieties. It is nature's method of selection, and really needs no defense from men. It is the law of the hive, and because of this it is futile and unjust to blame the Queen Bee, or to make the Queen Bee the scapegoat, if the mixedness of the metaphor may be forgiven, for the hive.

The promised land of the new dispensation, then, is to be Mittel-Europa, and the chosen people the German inhabitants thereof. The pure Germans would not be sufficient to impose Kultur upon mankind, and therefore the first step is to bring the other hives in its neighborhood under the influence of Kultur. Friedrich Naumann, in his well-known book "Mittel-Europa," explains how this is to be done. "All the traditional separatism of these lands," he writes, "must be so effaced in the stress of the great war as to make the idea of union tolerable."

There will, he admits, no doubt be strong opposition to the new state in Austria and Hungary, but the union, in spite of this, is inevitable. There is no chance about it, he declares, it is a necessity. The world knows what is meant when a German, a Magyar, a Pole, or a Tzech is spoken of, but the Mid-European type still remains to be developed, though it is in the process of formation. Round the German spirit there is to grow up this Mid-European Kultur which will later be imposed upon the barbarian outside, if necessary by the sword. In plain English, just as the Muhammadan started out from Mecca to impose the religion of the Prophet on humanity with a scimitar, so the German is to start out from Potsdam to impose the religion of Kultur on humanity with a machine gun. For be it remarked, Kultur is a religion in itself. Herr Naumann makes this plain enough. "When Bismarck's empire made its peace with the Pope and the party of the Center," he writes, "the Protestant character of the Hohenzollern Emperors became an unofficial private affair of those who, as wearers of the crown, were above creeds." In other words, the state being superior to the human sense of morality, being in short a religion in itself, the ruler of the state, though he may continue in an unofficial way to describe himself as a Protestant, is placed above a creed. The new empire, as such, can have no special creed, and is unable, as such, to have any. In precisely the same way there is no reasoning with the hive. Given such premises, there is only one argument which has a chance of being listened to in reply. It is that "Wayland Smith" can swing a heavier hammer than Thor.

No man ever foresaw more clearly what was coming, or understood more thoroughly the inevitable result of the new philosophy, than that wonderful Jew, Heine. Long ago, in the past century, he warned France, in particular, of what would happen in the days when the gods of the Stone Age were revived in the scientific philosopher. In that day, he declared, Thor, with his colossal hammer, would leap across the Rhine to smash in pieces the Gothic cathedrals. Often, in the past few years, as they have watched the German shells dropping through the roof or splintering the carvings of the great Church of St. Remi, in Rheims, must the people of Champagne have thought of this warning, and have realized that there was nothing for it but to accept the advice of the poet, and to remain on guard with their rifles on their shoulders.

Monsieur Painlevé's Victory

IF THE Socialist Party of the world do not take care, the Stockholm Conference will shortly be hung around their necks very much as the body of the albatross was around that of the Ancient Mariner. Certain elements of them have committed themselves so thoroughly to that abortive gathering that, in the light of the revelations Mr. Lansing has already made, and those which are going to be made, before the war is over, Stockholm will not prove exactly a word to conjure with in the constituencies. The supporters of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Henderson, in the recent labor conference in England, have, it is to be hoped, begun to wonder whether Stockholm is quite all it seemed to mean, but the Socialist Party in the French Chamber still endeavors to make it difficult for a stable ministry to be formed, if that ministry is to include M. Ribot, who, as French Premier, gave the coup de grâce to their innocent efforts to create unintentional mischief in the Swedish capital.

That the Socialists themselves, or rather the saner elements of the party, are beginning to discover that all is not as well as it might be in the best of all possible Stockholms, is plain from the fact that M. Painlevé has been able to form a cabinet, which includes M. Ribot as Minister for Foreign Affairs, in spite of the thunder of M. Caillaux and all those who were opposed to the appointment. That M. Caillaux, indeed, of all people in the world, should be able to exert any influence in politics in France today, in the midst of a war with Germany, in which French provinces have been brutally devastated, and French women and girls even more brutally deported, is as much a curiosity of politics as that the French Socialists should be endeavoring to drive M. Ribot from political life for having interfered with the delightful unpatriotic picnic to Stockholm.

It has, however, to be admitted, in justice to the Socialist Party, that it is only a minority, even if a powerful minority, which has discovered sudden and unexpected virtues in German Kultur. Anybody is, of course, at liberty to regard the German standpoint with or without approval, but that any body of Socialists, even the smallest minority, should be willing to permit their political antipathies to bring them to the support of autocratic government, militarism, state religion, and innumerable other things, which it had hitherto been suspected were exactly the bulwarks of Socialism, is a tribute to the ability of the human mind to forget everything else in its adherence to a prejudice. Still the United Socialists, by a vote of 47 to 23, have agreed to support the Painlevé cabinet, even though it contains the person of the Bonaparte of the Stockholm suppression. Perhaps, if the decision of the United Socialists had to be taken again, with the remarkable efforts of the Swedish Minister in Mexico City, as the Minerva and Mercury of the German legation, exposed to view, it might all turn out a little different, for it must surely be beginning to dawn upon them that the efforts of Germany to entice them into Stockholm, in preference to any other city, have not been without a touch of that perfect organization for which the German nation is so justly famous.

Professor though he may have been, there is nothing of the doctrinaire about M. Painlevé. He deserted the University of Paris and the Academy of Science for the Chamber of Deputies, and became one of the greatest war ministers France has seen. Indeed, in company with M. Loucheur, who, in bygone days, was a railway man, he has perhaps done more than anybody to make the French army what it is today. M. Loucheur produced the mighty guns which have made the French artillery so famous. M. Painlevé, as President of the Air League and as the organizer and inspirer of the whole army in these later days, has, with the assistance of M. Loucheur

Minister of Munitions, helped to bring France within sight of victory. These two men are both included in the new cabinet which, for the sake of a name, and that name above all others Stockholm, the United Socialists were willing to upset. M. Ribot's services to France do not need to be recited, yet because M. Ribot stood between the United Socialists and Stockholm, M. Ribot became anathema. M. Painlevé was also apparently to have been anathematized because he dared to introduce M. Ribot into his cabinet, a nationalist cabinet in the midst of a war in which parties are supposed to have been forgotten. For a moment it looked as if the United Socialists were to have their own way, but unable to intimidate M. Painlevé, and unable to carry on the government themselves, they apparently decided to surrender.

Manton Marble and His Contemporaries

AMERICAN journalism was passing through a crisis when the Civil War burst upon the country and determined in a twinkling a question that had been puzzling New York newspaper publishers for several decades, namely, the province of their publications. The newspapers of the '50s were extremely literary when they were not sensationally personal. News values were uncertain. The treatment of local events predominated. If one notable exception be made, general news, outside the routine of happenings at the national capital, was neglected. The Lincoln-Douglas debates constituted the exception. So intense was public interest in this great controversy that it was reported fully by special representatives of the leading journals, East, West, and South.

James Gordon Bennett, the elder, easily held first place as a general news gatherer. The Herald developed along news lines while its contemporaries were competing in other departments, such as literary reviews, art and social discussion, and so on. Manton Marble, who had given literary savor to the old Boston Traveler, like many other scholarly and accomplished New Englanders since and before, was attracted by the wider field offered in New York journalism, and he entered it by way of the New York Evening Post, in 1860.

The World had been established somewhat after the plan of the Boston Traveler. It was what might be described as a semireligious daily, its founders being wealthy men, who were willing to sustain such a publication as an offset and antidote to the sensationalism of the period. The tone of the publication appealed to the taste of Manton Marble. He had some means, and he purchased a part interest in the journal. Later he bought control. It had been the property of August Belmont, of Fernando Wood, of Thurlow Weed, of Benjamin Wood, and of other rich Democrats of those days. Under the management of Marble it became the gentlemen's newspaper of New York, and the home newspaper, as well. He gave it the direction and poise which eventually attracted to its columns some of the best of American writers. It had little regard for fresh news; rather avoided intelligence that was not well authenticated; but what it lacked in this respect was more than made up in content.

Strange to say, Manton Marble, who had, perhaps, as little desire as any man to run in the least counter to the Government, was temporarily placed in the same category as Wilbur F. Storey, who seldom lost an opportunity of criticizing the Administration, and whose newspaper, the Chicago Times, fell under the severe displeasure of the military authorities during the Civil War. Inadvertently, something slipped into the World which caused great annoyance in Washington, and President Lincoln ordered that the newspaper be suspended. Mr. Marble, however, explained, promising to be more careful with regard to the admission of interdicted matter in the future, and, after three or four days, resumption of the publication of his paper was permitted. Considering what the World was at the time, the incident takes on a tinge of the humorous, or it would do so if it were not known that the then President, and his unsentimental and unemotional War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, were very slow about accepting excuses, even from editors, for violations of orders that menaced the public welfare.

The World, under Marble, educated the type of newspapermen that was in demand decades later in the offices of literary weeklies and monthly magazines. Something about Dickens, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, Victor Hugo; an article upon art, a treatise on the drama, a new poem of merit, or an able essay from one of the Atlantic staff, received a warmer welcome from the editor than the report of an important Cabinet session.

Manton Marble left the gathering of the news to Bennett, to Raymond, to George Washington Childs, to George D. Prentice, to Joseph Medill, to Wilbur F. Storey, and other of his contemporaries. Marble himself specialized in analytical comment upon the material they gathered. Charles A. Dana was still helping in the conduct of the Government at Washington when Manton Marble was giving the World the tone and finish that was to make it a power, regardless of its limited circulation, among the thinking Democrats of the nation.

It is recalled in Marble's biographies, as an illustration of his general policy, that, while editor and proprietor of the World, he gave wide and early publicity to the writings of Spencer, Huxley, and other eminent English natural scientists, but his knowledge of political and economic affairs had begun, even in Lincoln's time, to attract the attention of statesmen. He made the World a great agency for the preservation of the Union, and, when the war closed, for political reform in New York City. It was he that started the fight, carried to completion later by George Jones of the Times, upon the notorious Tweed Ring.

Manton Marble gave aid to the Geneva arbitration movement, wrote State platforms for his party, was an intimate friend and supporter of Samuel J. Tilden, became a recognized authority on finance and coinage, and won and always held the confidence of Grover Cleveland, who designated him an envoy to Europe to make inquiries regarding the probability and wisdom of the resumption of bimetallic coinage. When he finally laid down his newspaper work, it was to take up literature and to

pursue it, at home and abroad, with a large measure of success.

He has been called alternately the student and the scholar in journalism. In the present-day sense, he was never a newspaper man, never a newspaper editor. He was, rather, a literary man in journalism.

Notes and Comments

MANY amusing acts and utterances come to the notice of those connected with the Government activities for giving the United States once more a merchant marine somewhat in keeping with the country's history, needs, and extent of coastline. However, the landsmen who make up perhaps ninety-nine one-hundredths of the masculine population of the country are not so ignorant of things nautical as might be implied by one story now going the rounds: A call recently went out for men to work aboard ships, and mention was made that, to be acceptable, applicants must have had some experience. According to the story, one man who presented himself, fresh from mercantile pursuits, claimed sufficient qualification for the sea on the strength of having spent five years as a shipping clerk.

THERE is a good story told, on the authority of the *Cri de Paris*, concerning the French consul in Cyprus. He was last year retired on a pension, because it was considered that he had reached a period of life when he was entitled to leisure. But M. Henri Bryois, the man concerned, thought otherwise and protested. He was perfectly fit, he said, and quite capable of performing his duty. But the authorities were adamant. Determined not to be put on the shelf, what did M. Bryois do but join the Chasseurs Alpins and go on active service. The sequel of the story is that M. Bryois has earned the *Croix de Guerre* for having, "between August 2 and 15, in a heavily bombarded sector, shown splendid initiative, abnegation, and indifference to danger."

THE average citizen of the United States, during the last half century, has paid very little attention to military matters, and he does not, in every instance, readily acquire the bearing and manners of a soldier, even though to do so is his desire in training. One member of a generally promising "home guard" company in New England, for instance, evidently finds it hard to confine himself to the business in hand, during practice. Recently the officer in charge, in talking to the company about deportment toward official superiors, mentioned that, before assembly, he had seen a private standing with his hands in his pockets while talking with a lieutenant. "That was me," confided the incorrigible guardsman to his neighbor, in a loud whisper. Quite naturally, the incident was whispered much farther before the next drill night.

IT WAS on the same evening, when the shadows on the parade ground had grown deeper, that this same volunteer for community service got into a subdued verbal controversy with the next man in his squad, and, while the company was standing for a moment "at rest," undertook to settle an important point in the discussion by tossing up a "nickel." It had been a long time since his baseball days, and he missed catching the coin, so, when there suddenly came the commands, "Attention; forward—march," and the line promptly advanced, the over-busy private was on his hands and knees, searching in the grass for his "nickel."

QUITE horrifying are the contents of an article in a recent *Revue de Paris*. Dealing with nothing less than the modernization of Rome, it discusses the formation of an industrial quarter at one of its gates, the exploitation of the water power of the Apennines, the building of the canal between the Tiber and the sea! Happily, no immediate danger menaces the Eternal City. It is an after-war scheme, and has not by any means yet been accepted by the Romans. Italy, it must be recognized, has a great problem to solve; she must develop in the present, without injuring the past. It cannot be surprising if, in solving it, she treads a little roughly on antiquarian toes, but she may be trusted not to forget that her art is part of the world's most treasured inheritance.

A CERTAIN theatrical manager of the East of the United States naively remarks on his handbill, which announces the coming of a well-known Shakespearean actor: "Shakespeare's tragedies are peculiarly adapted to the present time, as they deal with war and battle." Possibly some occupants of the second gallery—of the sort who have been known to exclaim breathlessly, at the conclusion of the fourth act of "Hamlet": "Oh, I wonder how this comes out!"—will be led to expect, during a performance of "King Lear," or "Othello," or "Richard III," sensational maneuvers with machine guns, British tanks, and battles in the air between Zeppelins and French aeroplanes. There is, surely, little similarity between the wars which Shakespeare portrays and modern methods of conflict; and yet perhaps even picturing ancient combats may have its effect in stirring popular sentiment for the present war. Presumably that is why Sir Herbert Tree hastened to stage his splendid production of "Drake," in London, on the outbreak of hostilities in 1914.

WE MUST not, it appears, look only to the French Revolution for analogies of events in Russia; Germany, too, is following in the steps of the Committee of Public Safety. Not that Germany is revolutionary at all, but merely practical: Mannheim, to put it briefly, has ordered her municipal workers to go barefoot, in order that the soldiers may have their boots. So did Saint Just, during his famous mission to the army of the Rhine. On being informed that the French soldiers had worn out their boots, while the civilians had not, he ordered all the male population of a large town into the market place, and invited them to take off their footwear, leave them in the market place, and go home. They did so, and Saint Just then ordered the soldiers to help themselves; thus, in rough-and-ready fashion, are armies provided for in times of national crisis.